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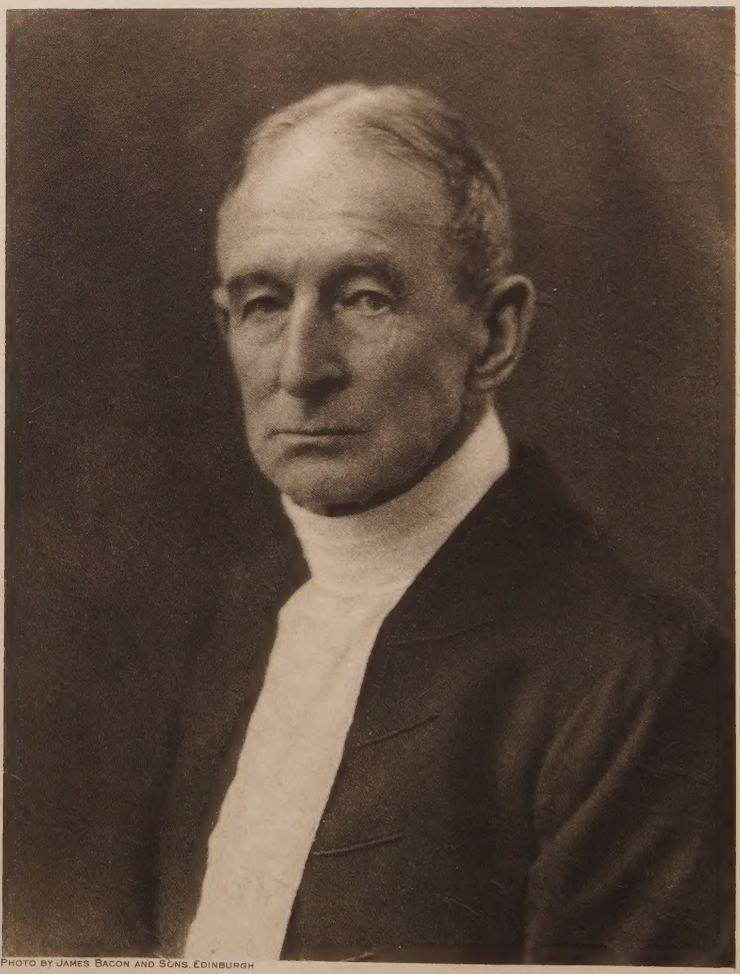

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J. R. N. MACPHAIL, K.C.
SHERIFF OF STIRLING, DUMBARTON AND CLACKMANNAN
CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF THE SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY 1922-1926

HIGHLAND PAPERS

VOLUME IV

Edited by

J. R. N. MACPHAIL, K.C.

SHERIFF OF STIRLING, DUMBARTON AND CLACKMANNAN

With a Biographical Introduction by

W. K. DICKSON, LL.D.

ADVOCATE

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INTRODUCTION

Sheriff Macphail, the Editor of the present volume, died on October 15, 1933. The volume is the fourth of the series of *Highland Papers* edited by him for the Scottish History Society. At the time of his death it was almost completed. The text of the documents was in type; the sectional introductions had been written; and the editorial notes were nearly finished. It has accordingly been possible to print the book almost as he left it.

Like the earlier volumes of the series, it contains a collection of papers of varied interest relating to the Scottish Highlands. Numerous writs of the family of Campbell of Strachur, transcribed and annotated by the Duke of Argyll, have by His Grace's kindness been made available to the Society. The National Library of Scotland and the Lyon Office respectively contribute unpublished material regarding the Campbells of Auchinbreck and the name of McLea. A document from the papers of the late Dr. Maitland Thomson supplies new information about the last phase of the resistance to William of Orange in Scotland. A letter from the Barcaldine MSS., written by Mungo Campbell, who was with Colin Campbell of Glenure when he was shot, is a notable addition to the memorials of the Appin murder. The Vatican Transcripts illustrate the control of Rome in mediaeval times over the remotest northern parishes. Among the miscellaneous documents printed at the end of the volume, perhaps the most interesting are the Letters of Legitimation granted by the sixth Earl of Argyll to Alexander Gald MacGregor in 1579, in which the Earl, as a Lord of Regality, exercises the Royal privilege of legitimating a bastard; and the charter granted by Isabella Duchess of Albany to Sir

Colin Campbell of Glenorchy in 1440, of certain lands in the Lennox. In this charter the grantee is given the right of holding courts, but with the reservation that any persons capitally convicted must be sent to be hanged at the superior's gallows! There is a similar provision in one of the Strachur charters.

The following pages contain an outline of Sheriff Macphail's life and a record of his historical work.

James Robert Nicolson Macphail was born on June 29, 1858, at Glenbervie House, Kincardineshire, the home of his mother's family. His father, the Rev. James Calder Macphail, D.D., was a distinguished minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and was for many years minister of Pilrig Church, Edinburgh. Through his mother, Anne Badenach Nicolson, he traced descents from the great Marquis of Montrose, and from Anne Graham, Claverhouse's sister, who married Robert Young of Auldbar. He thus inherited an ancestral connection with both sides of the age-long controversy of Scottish history.

He went to Edinburgh Academy in 1868 and left in 1875, having been dux of the school. He proceeded to Edinburgh University, where he distinguished himself in study. He was the first student to gain the Vans Dunlop Scholarship in Political Economy. During his college years he took an active part in student life. He was the chief mover in the resuscitation of the Dialectic Society, which, founded in 1787, had for two years ceased to meet. Revived in 1877, it is still flourishing. He afterwards joined the historic Speculative, of which he became a President. He graduated in Arts in 1881.

After taking his degree he turned his mind to the Bar. His legal training was received chiefly in the office of Messrs. Tods, Murray & Jamieson, W.S. He was in that office when the great Lauderdale Peerage case was being

fought, a fact which did much to shape his future interests. He was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates on March 18, 1886.

As a junior counsel he acquired a practice which in 1900 was thus described by the *Scots Law Times* : ' Mr. Macphail enjoys a lucrative practice—thoroughly good rather than large, for his clients are wealthy people for the most part, who regard a lawsuit as a necessary incident of proprietorship, to be faced at intervals in the family history, and therefore to be keenly fought and ungrudgingly paid for.' His personal tastes led him to the study of history, genealogy, and heraldry, and he established a reputation as a high authority on peerage law. He took silk in 1910.

He was engaged in many important peerage and succession cases. Among them were the case of the Earl of Lauderdale against Mr. Scrimgeour Wedderburn (the Standard Bearer case), and the case whereby Sir Alexander Bosville Macdonald of Thorpe Hall, Yorkshire, established his claim to the Baronetcy of Sleat ; also the Usher of the White Rod case, the Macrae chiefship, the Sharp-Bethune of Scotscraig baronetcy claim, the action by Mackenzie of Seaforth against Fraser-Mackenzie of Allangrange as to their armorial rights, and the recent Gordon Peerage case. He was much engaged in cases—formerly more frequent than now—between landed proprietors in regard to marches, casualties and such matters. In 1917 he was appointed Sheriff of Stirling, Dumbarton and Clackmannan. He took up with energy and success the duties of his position, which included not only judicial work but executive responsibilities which were sometimes difficult and anxious. Among incidental duties he was one of the legal commissioners on the General Board of Control for Scotland, and he was a trustee of William Simpson's Asylum at Plean, Stirlingshire—a home for old men, preferably soldiers and sailors, in which he took much interest.

In the Parliament House he took his share in Faculty business. He was a Curator of the Advocates' Library from 1896 to 1900, and from 1912 to 1919 he was a member of the Dean's Council. He was joint author with the late Professor J. P. Wood of a treatise on *The Law of Arbitration in Scotland*, published by Bell & Bradfute in 1900.

Outside of his profession Macphail's chief intellectual interest was always in Scottish history and the cognate subjects. As a lad he had been entered to the work of research. His father, Dr. Macphail, was himself a charter student; he had worked for Cosmo Innes; and from him his son learned something about the study of original documents. In 1887 Macphail was one of the compilers of a *History of the Dialectic Society*, issued on the occasion of the Society's centenary. The historical narrative was written by him. It involved much research. It narrates not only the early history of the Society, but the story—sometimes very amusing—of the foundation of the federation which still flourishes as the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh. This alliance was formed in 1833 as a measure of defence against the petty tyrannies of the old Town Council, then the ruling body of the University. The students found a potent ally in Henry Cockburn, then Solicitor-General, and some of his letters, with their references to 'some reptile of the Town Council' and so forth, are entertaining reading.

In 1900 Macphail read to the Gaelic Society of Inverness a paper, *Notes on the Trial of James Stewart of Acharn*—a study of the circumstances of the murder of Colin Campbell of Glenure and of the trial and death of James of the Glens, of whose innocence Macphail was clearly convinced.

In 1897 he collaborated in the production of *The Arms of the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs of Scotland*, by John

Marquess of Bute, K.T., J. R. N. Macphail, and H. W. Lonsdale (Edinburgh: William Blackwood & Sons, 1897).

Sir William Fraser, K.C.B., LL.D., the well-known Scottish genealogist and family historian, died on March 13, 1898. He left a substantial fortune, which he devoted entirely to public purposes. Under his will provision was made for the founding of the Sir William Fraser Chair of Ancient History and Palæography in the University of Edinburgh, and of the Fraser Homes at Colinton. Large bequests were made to the University and to the Royal Infirmary. Sir William's trustees were authorised to take charge of all his books and papers, to preserve or destroy them at their discretion, and to print privately or otherwise such documents as they should think proper to illustrate the history and antiquities of Scotland. The trustees originally named by Sir William were Mr. James Steuart, Chamberlain of Dalkeith, Mr. (afterwards Sir) James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King-of-Arms, and Mr. James Craik, W.S. Mr. Steuart predeceased the testator, and Mr. Craik died on June 12, 1899, whereupon Mr. Balfour Paul assumed Macphail and Mr. W. D. Lowe, W.S., as his co-trustees.

The Fraser Trust became one of Macphail's chief interests. He was exceptionally well qualified for its duties. He was both a man of business and a historical scholar, and he was a specialist in the fields of Scottish history, heraldry, and genealogy, in which Sir William Fraser's own interests lay. He and Sir James Balfour Paul undertook with energy the task of dealing with the mass of books and papers which were in Sir William's possession. An immense number of documents had to be examined, arranged, and inventoried. Many of these had been lent to Sir William for use in the preparation of his family histories. These were carefully looked out and returned to their owners. Of the other papers, some were presented

to the Register House, the Advocates' Library, and other institutions; some were given to individual scholars; some were destroyed. Copies of Sir William's books, and of the many facsimiles of documents and other illustrations prepared for him (which the Trustees were not at liberty to sell), were also given to suitable recipients. This work occupied much of Macphail's spare time for about nine years. It added much to his already extensive knowledge of Scottish documents.

In 1902 Sir James Balfour Paul undertook the task of preparing a new edition of the *Peerage of Scotland*, originally compiled by Sir Robert Douglas in 1764. A new edition in two volumes folio, edited by John Philip Wood, had been issued in 1813. Since then there had been no revisal, and a modern edition had long been wanted. The trustees considered that they would be carrying out Sir William's wishes by financing the enterprise. This was accordingly arranged, and the result was the fine edition in nine volumes octavo, published by Mr. David Douglas, Edinburgh, in the years 1904-14. The following is a list of Macphail's contributions to the work :—

Vol. I.

Keith, Lord Altrie.
Arbuthnott, Viscount of Arbuthnott.

Vol. II.

Wemyss, Lord Burntisland.
Crichton, Earl of Caithness.

Vol. III.

Crichton, Lord Crichton.

Vol. V.

Campbell, Earl of Irvine.
Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale.

Vol. VIII.

Lindsay, Lord Spynie.

In 1924 the Fraser Trustees presented to the Scottish History Society a volume of papers chosen from Sir William's collection, which was edited by Macphail. It was issued by the Society as one of their ordinary volumes (Third Series, Vol. 5, 1924). It contains papers relating to Simon Lord Lovat; papers relating to the Mearns (in which Sir William, as a Kincardineshire man, was always specially interested); writs relating to fishings in the Ythan; Royal Proclamations of Queen Anne, Prince James Stuart (as 'James III.'), and George I.; and some miscellaneous papers. Macphail prefixed to the volume a memoir of Sir William Fraser, which remains the authoritative record of his life and work.

The only continuing function of the trustees is the administration of the Sir William Fraser Homes at Colinton. These Homes are a group of twelve small houses, with a common hall, set round a pleasant quadrangle. The houses are granted by the trustees rent-free to suitable occupants, 'including preferentially in the benefits of the Scheme, authors or artists in necessitous circumstances.' Macphail to the end took an active interest in the Homes, not only as regards business administration, but in personal concern for the welfare and comfort of the residents.

The Scottish History Society was founded in 1886 under the presidency of Lord Rosebery, the moving spirit being Mr. T. G. Law, then Librarian of the Signet Library. Macphail joined the Society in 1892. He became a member of the Council in the following year, and in 1922 he succeeded Sir James Balfour Paul as Chairman, which office he held till 1926. In the editorial activities of the Society he found congenial work.

In 1896 he edited for the Society a collection of unpublished letters from Mrs. Grant of Laggan, authoress of *Letters from the Mountains*, written to Sir Henry Steuart

of Allanton in 1808, relating chiefly to the traditions of the Forty-five, which were in the possession of Mr. C. E. S. Chambers. These are included in the Society's volume, *Wariston's Diary and Other Papers* (First Series, Vol. 26, 1896).

His chief work for the Society was the editing of a notable series of volumes of *Highland Papers.* Three volumes were issued during his lifetime.

Volume I. (Second Series, Vol. 5, 1914) contains papers chiefly from the Collections of Mr. Donald Gregory, now in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. This includes a history of the Macdonalds, written in the seventeenth century, with illustrative documents; a history of the Macnaughtons of that Ilk; papers relating to the Family of Calder, and to the murder of the Laird of Calder in 1592; a genealogy of the MacRas; and a large selection of papers relating to the Macleans of Duart.

Volume II. (Second Series, Vol. 12, 1916) contains genealogies of the Mackenzies and of the Campbells; a collection of writs relating chiefly to the lands of Glassarie and their early possessors; papers relating to the massacre at Dunavertie in 1647; papers relating to the Chisholm and Seaforth estates, forfeited in 1716; and 'The Ewill Trowbles of the Lewes, and how the Macleoid of the Lewes was with his whol Trybe destroyed and put from the Possession of the Lewes'—the last a manuscript in the Advocates' Library.

Volume III. (Second Series, Vol. 20, 1920) contains a collection of papers relating to witchcraft (1662-77) from the muniment room at Inveraray and from the Fraser collections; a Memorial submitted to Government by John Cameron of Fassifern, Lochiel's brother, in 1753; a 'Particular Condescendance of some Grievances from the Encrease of Popery and the Insolence of Popish Preists and Jesuits,' with a similar complaint about 'the Insults

and Intrusions of those of the Episcopall Perswasion,' submitted to the Privy Council by the General Assembly in 1714; papers relating to Kintyre; and 166 documents relating to the Highlands, selected from the Denmylne Papers in the Advocates' Library. About the 'Particular Condescendance' Macphail characteristically observes: 'Incidentally it illustrates the views held, not by the extreme Cameronians, but by the General Assembly of the Church now by law established, with regard to that "civil and religious liberty" which is frequently assumed to have been both the object and the result of the Revolution of 1688.'

Volume IV. is now in the reader's hands.

Reference has already been made to the volume of *Fraser Papers*, presented to the Society by the Fraser Trustees in 1924 (*supra*, p. xiii).

Macphail also contributed occasional articles and reviews to the *Scottish Historical Review*.

Another society in whose work he took part was the Scottish Record Society. This society had its origin as a branch of the British Record Society. Its separate existence as a Scottish Society dates from 1898. Macphail was a member from the beginning, and in 1931 he became Chairman. A matter on which he felt strongly, both as a Scot and as a student of history, was the comparative neglect by successive Governments of the Records of Scotland, both national and local, as compared with those of England. He took an active part in the agitation for their better preservation and custody. One of his last public appearances was as Chairman of the annual meeting of the Record Society on April 21, 1933, at which he made an incisive speech on the subject. Some improvement has been made recently, but much remains to be done.

In 1909 he became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and he was on the Council of the Society from 1916 to 1919. He was an original member of the Old Edinburgh Club.

He was always willing to take trouble in helping people who wanted historical or antiquarian information. His papers contain many records of help of this kind readily given and gratefully received.

Macphail was an enthusiastic Highlander, and his sympathies were always with the Celt. I am indebted to Mr. F. T. MacLeod for the following notes on his connection with the Royal Celtic Society :—

For about fifteen years prior to 1920 little interest seems to have been taken in the Society's work, and indeed in 1904 a motion was brought forward 'That the continuance of the Society is now impracticable and unnecessary and that it is desirable that it should be wound up and dissolved,' etc. The Society, however, continued to carry on.

On June 25, 1920, Mr. Macphail was invited to become a Member, and from that day until the present time, largely due to his efforts, the Society has accomplished most useful work.

On April 4, 1921, Mr. Macphail was appointed Interim Secretary, and Secretary on January 27, 1922. He continued in that office until January 27, 1928. On July 13, 1928, he was appointed Chairman of the Executive, an office which he held until his death.

In the course of his secretarial work, by his individual efforts, he added largely to the membership of the Society, and he was mainly responsible for the preparation of the annual Scheme of Prizes, prepared the Revised Constitution and Rules, carried through the details connected with the publication by the Society of Professor Watson's book on *Celtic Place Names*, and also edited *Spanish John*, another publication by the Society.[1]

At the Annual General Meeting of the Society, held on

[1] *Spanish John, being a Narrative of the Early Life of Colonel John McDonell of Scottos.* Written by himself. Printed for the Royal Celtic Society, Edinburgh, 1931. (Preface signed J. R. N. M.)

January 27, 1928, 'a special vote of thanks was given to Mr. Macphail for the very great services rendered by him to the Society as Honorary Secretary, it being recognised it has been of vital importance to the Society to have had in its revival the benefit of his special knowledge of the Highlands, and Highland affairs in the past and in the present, and of his skill and energy in carrying out the work of the Society and forwarding its interests.'

At a Meeting of Council, held on October 23, 1933, the following resolution was passed: 'The Council resolved to record its deep sense of loss in the death, on October 15, 1933, of Mr. J. R. N. Macphail, K.C., Sheriff of Stirling, Dumbarton and Clackmannan, whose interest in and work done for the Society were unique. He took a leading part in the reorganisation of the Society in 1921, and had been the moving spirit in its activities since, as Honorary Secretary until 1928, and thereafter as Chairman of Council, an office which he held at the time of his death. Mr. Macphail was a recognised authority on historical and other questions referring to the Highlands, and he put that remarkable knowledge, his practical skill in business affairs and his valuable time ungrudgingly at the service of the Society. Amongst his many services of recent years may be mentioned the editing for the Society of *Spanish John* and the improvement of the Rules of the Society.'

Macphail was called a Tory. His Toryism was a blend of his own, including as it did the support of Irish Home Rule and a lifelong admiration for Mr. Parnell. He was an ardent Scottish Nationalist, and was a member of the Council of the Scottish Party founded by the Duke of Montrose. His Irish views were largely due to his attitude towards the Land Question. He had deep sympathy with the small tenants both in Ireland and Scotland, and his desire to improve the condition of the Highland crofters made him one of the moving spirits in the Highland Land Law Reform Association in the early eighties. That association organised a great public meeting which was held in Edinburgh in February 1883 under the presidency

of Mr. Duncan M'Laren, formerly M.P. for the city. The outcome of that movement was the appointment of the Crofter Commission and the passing of the Act by which the Highland crofters secured fixity of tenure and fair rents.

He had a caustic humour, which sometimes did less than justice to his real kindness of heart. He made and kept many friends.

Latterly his health was precarious, but he carried on his various activities till within a week of his death. In October 1933 he was taken seriously ill. He died in his own house, 45 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, on October 15.

He married in 1900 Nora Helen, daughter of General Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., G.C.B. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

W. K. D.

Edinburgh, *May* 31, 1934.

WRITS OF AND RELATING TO THE CAMPBELLS OF STRACHUR

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

More than twenty years ago the Duke of Argyll, who had access to the writs of the ancient family of Campbell of Strachur, personally transcribed a number of the older ones and made abstracts or extracts from many others. To these have been added material from the charter room at Inveraray and other sources, and the whole collection has been placed at the disposal of the Society for inclusion in the present volume. His Grace has also had the kindness to furnish numerous notes which much enhance the interest and value of the documents.

To the student of Highland history as well as to the genealogist, this material will be most welcome for many reasons, and specially for the light thrown on the part of the country to which it relates.

According to immemorial tradition, the Celtic missionary who converted to Christianity the country extending eastwards from the marches of Argyll was St. Fillan, son of St. Kentigerna and nephew of St. Congan. The organisation of the Celtic Church, as is well known, was monastic rather than parochial, and religious houses were founded all over the country. The names of many of these old monasteries are still preserved, but little is known of their history and apparent decline even before the ecclesiastical changes introduced by Queen Margaret and her sons. Speaking generally, what seems to have happened was this. With the decay of religion the lands of the monasteries passed into the hands of laymen, who inherited or took the title of Abb or Abbot, and left the religious services to be performed by a Prior and a few clerics, often, if not

always, designed Keldei, who received a small part of the original endowment.[1]

Dunkeld, we know, had as its Abbot in the beginning of the eleventh century Crinan, who married Bethoc, daughter of Malcolm II., and was the father of Duncan and grandfather of Malcolm Canmore. Abirnethy became a temporal lordship in a family who took their name from it, and, even in the twelfth century, Laurence, son of Orm de Abirnethy, is referred to as its Abbot.[2]

Applecross, the famous foundation of St. Maelrubha in North-West Ross, passed into the hands of the family of the O'Beolans, whose representative, Ferquhard—appropriately named in Gaelic Mac-an-Taggart (*filius sacerdotis*)—was about 1225 created Earl of Ross.

Of the lay Abbots of Glendochart—the foundation of St. Fillan—we know but little. That they were magnates of importance is beyond doubt, for in an early law the Abbot of Glendochart is joined with the Earl of Atholl as responsible for the good order of that part of the country known as 'Ergadia quae pertinet ad Scotiam.'[3]

Whatever their original descent, they, like the Abirnethies, seem to have taken a surname from their possessions, for in 1238 John Glendochir witnesses a charter of the Earl of Lennox,[4] and on 28th August 1296 Malcolm and Patrick de Glendoughred appear, along with Alexander de Ergadia, as doing homage to Edward I.,[5] while Patrick de Glendouvehret appears again on an Assize at Perth in September 1304.[6] Like the O'Beolans, they seem also to

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[1] For much information on this matter vide *Quarterly Review*, No. 169, pp. 117 *et seq.*; Spalding Club, *Miscellany V.*, appendix to preface by Joseph Robertson.

[2] *Regist. de Aberbrothoc*, vol. i. pp. 26 and 145.

[3] *Scots Acts*, vol. i. p. 372.

[4] Cart de Levenax, p. 13.

[5] Bain, *Calendar*, vol. ii. pp. 199-200.

[6] *Ib.*, p. 414.

have had a Gaelic surname indicating their origin in the form of MacNab.[1]

Alexander de Ergadia, the heir-male of Somerled, had married an aunt of the Red Comyn whom Bruce killed at Dumfries, and he and his son, Ian Bacach, generally known as John of Lorne, were accordingly inveterate enemies of the King. After the defeat at Methven in June 1306, Bruce and his followers took to the hills. At the top of Glendochart they were attacked by the Lord of Lorne with a force which Barbour says included 'the barownys of Argyll alsua.' Amongst these was Macnachtan and, we may assume, also the Lord of Glendochart, especially as it was a Macnab that, according to Barbour, betrayed to the English Sir Christopher Seton, the King's brother-in-law. The place of the fight, from which Bruce escaped with difficulty, leaving behind him his cloak and the famous brooch of Lorne, still bears the name of Dalrigh. It is close to the holy pool in which St. Fillan is said to have baptised his converts and not far from where St. Fillan's Priory once stood. It has been suggested[2] that Bruce may have felt that his escape was due to the intervention of the Saint, for whom he certainly developed great veneration. But be this as it may, it is beyond doubt that some relic of St. Fillan—more than likely his bachuil, now safely preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries—was present at Bannockburn and regarded as having contributed to the victory.[3]

At Bannockburn there was also present Maurice, Abbot of Inche-Affren, 'quod Latine dicitur Insula Missarum,' who, after saying Mass, walked barefoot through the

[1] Cf. *Britanes Distemper*, p. 97.

[2] By Dr. John Stuart, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. xii. p. 147.

[3] *Scotichronicon* (Goodall), vol. ii. p. 449.

Scottish ranks, blessing them as he passed along. It was therefore natural that Bruce should also view with favour the patriotic Abbot[1] and his house of Austin Canons, and according to tradition he gave them the lands of Achnacloich in Lorne.

Within a few months after Bannockburn a Parliament held at Cambuskenneth passed an Act forfeiting for ever all those 'qui contra pacem et fidem dicti domini regis in bello seu alibi mortui sunt vel qui dicto die ad pacem ejus et fidem non venerant licet saepius vocati et legitime expectati fuissent.' The effects of this Act were far-reaching and had not a little to do with the support which in the next reign Edward Balliol received from 'the disinherited lords.' But meantime it placed great tracts of country at the disposal of the King wherewith to reward those who had been faithful to him and to the cause of Scottish Independence. We know that the great house of Ergadia was forfeited, and it may be assumed that its fate was shared by the Lord of Glendochart if he still survived. Out of his lordship the King gave to the Priory of Strathfillan as a perpetual endowment the lands of Auchtertyre—ingenuously corrupted by some scribe into Wochtirtiry—in its immediate neighbourhood. The writ has not been preserved, but it was confirmed by James IV. on 2nd October 1498.[2] He also granted to the Abbey of Inchaffray the church of Killin, where the Dochart enters Loch Tay, 'ita tamen quod dicti Abbas et conventus in perpetuum inveniant unum canonicum divina scelebrantem [*sic*] in ecclesia de Strathfulane.' This grant under the Privy Seal, dated at Clackmannan 26th February 1317-18, was followed by a charter under the Great Seal on 12th April 1318, and confirmed by both the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Dunkeld in October

[1] Afterwards Bishop of Dunblane.

[2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

of the same year.[1] The exact status of the Priory is not very clear. The King's grant calls it 'Ecclesia de Strathfulane,' while the Bishop's term is 'capella Sancti Felani in Blendochred.' In 1443-4 John Gray, by whom Auchtertyre was feued to Campbell of Lawers, is described as 'Prior monasterie seu capelle regie de Strathfellane.' And the confirmation of 1498 is in favour of the Prior 'Monasterii seu capelle nostre de Strathfullane.' It is difficult to understand the precise implications of the term 'capella regia,' but that it was more than a merely honorific description is suggested by two entries in the Exchequer Rolls. The first, in 1329—the year after the King's death—shows that through his natural son Robert £20 was paid 'ad fabricam ecclesie Sancte Felani.' The other, in 1383, shows that £5 was paid 'Priori de Strathfelane de elemosina regis ad Edificacionem ecclesie sue.'

It appears from Robertson's Index that in the same Roll which contained the charter of Killin to Inchaffray there was also a charter to 'Alexander Meinzies of the lands of Glendochre.' What these included is not clear, especially as in another roll there were both a charter to 'Alexander Menzies of the barony of Glendochyre' and also a charter to 'Alexander Menzies of the davach of land of Finlarigs in barony de Glendoright.' But it is plain from the deeds now printed that the grant included the lands of Glenfalloch which runs up from the head of Loch Lomond towards Crianlarich. It must also be remembered that where there were vassals such a grant carried not the property but only the superiority of their lands. Accordingly the Macnabs, who were possessed of Bovain from an early period and were regarded for centuries as chiefs of the name, were probably a branch of the original stock

[1] *Inchaffray Charters*, Scot. Hist. Soc., First Series, vol. 56, pp. xliv, 116 *et seq.*

who, like the Macnachtans, had come to the King's peace, and held direct from the Crown and not through a Menzies superior.[1]

The name Menzies, Mayneris, Maneris, Meyneris, or Meygneris is understood to be of Norman origin. Sir Robert de Mayneris was Chamberlain of Scotland in the reign of Alexander III., and according to Fordun died in 1266. His son and heir, Alexander, received from John, Earl of Atholl, *circa* 1296, a charter of Weem, which for centuries remained the chief seat of his descendants. He married Egidia, daughter of James the Steward of Scotland and sister of Walter who married Marjory Bruce the mother of Robert II. He had at least three sons: Robert, who succeeded him in the Dumfriesshire baronies of Enoch and Durrisdeer as well as in Weem; Thomas, who received from Robert I. a charter of Fothergill or Fortingall; and Alexander, who got Glendochart. This Alexander seems to have married a daughter of Sir Arthur Campbell, for *circa* 1359 his son, also Alexander, who succeeded him in Glendochart, granted a charter of lands both in Glenfalloch and in Glendochart proper to Yvar Campbell of Strachur, son of Sir Arthur, described as *avunculo meo*, in implement of a previous obligation to give him 20 merks of land according to the old valuation, *videlicet*: 'a capite de Innerallach assendendo in dicto tenemento de Glendochirid vel ex alia parte que dicitur Le Ryne.' This third Alexander, who possessed also the barony of Redhall in Midlothian, granted a lease of both it and Glendochart to Robert, Earl of Fife and Menteith. But very soon both Redhall and Glendochart were resigned by Menzies into the King's hands and granted to the Earl of Fife by charter dated 7th April 1374.

In February 1376-7 Robert II. confirmed a charter by

[1] Vide *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. i. app. 2, 1527 and note.

the Earl of Fife to Arthur Campbell of the Glenfalloch and other lands which his father Yvar had got *circa* 1359. And among the Breadalbane writs there are also charters of Bovain to the Macnabs by the Duke of Albany, as he had been created in 1398. Dying in 1420, Albany was succeeded by his son Murdach, who was executed by James I. in 1425, when his vast estates, including Glendochart, were forfeited to the Crown. In or about 1429 James I. founded the Charterhouse at Perth, known as Vallis Virtutis Monasterium, and it is probable that he endowed it with part of the forfeited lands of Glendochart. For in no other way does it seem possible to account for the possession by that house of lands about Killin, which at the time of the Reformation were feued out to different people and were ultimately acquired by Glenorchy. But so defective are the Records that it is not possible to speak with certainty.

The Campbells of Strachur, as will appear from the writs here printed, retained their Glendochart lands until the middle of the seventeenth century, when these also were acquired by Glenorchy.[1]

These writs seem also to establish the descent of the House of Strachur from the Sir Arthur Campbell appointed 'Vardane,' as Barbour calls him, of Dunstaffnage, and generally supposed to have been a son of Cailein Mor and younger brother of Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow.

This Sir Arthur, we know from Robertson's Index, 15-19, had from Bruce a charter 'of the 3d land of Torrinturks in Lorne with many other lands.' From other writs it is known in detail what these other lands were, and that printed on page 17 shows that somewhere after 1385 Duncan, Earl of Lennox, acquired certain rights in these lands from Evar Campbell of Strachur.

[1] Breadalbane writs.

In later times some of these lands were acquired by Campbell of Dunstaffnage and the remainder by Campbell of Lochnell by grants from Argyll, but nothing has been found so far to throw more light on the connection of the Earl of Lennox with Lorne or the Strachur family.

In supplement to the Duke of Argyll's notes, printed both throughout the text and at the end of this section, a few footnotes have been added by the editor.

Except where otherwise stated, the originals of the following writs, copied or abstracted by the Duke of Argyll in 1909, were in the Strachur Charter Chest.

WRITS OF AND RELATING TO THE CAMPBELLS OF STRACHUR

Charter by Robert the Steward of Scotland to Eugen Campbell of lands in Rosneth, 25 May 1334[1]

Pateat universis per presentes nos Robertum Senescallum Scotie dedisse, concessisse et per presentes confirmasse Eugenio Cambell filii Domini Arthuri Cambell militis totam terram non datam nec aliis concessam infra tenementum de Rosneth una cum castro et ballia de Rosneth cum omnibus libertatibus, aysiamentis et pertinentiis ad dictam terram non datam nec aliis concessam ad dictum castrum et dictam balliam spectantibus seu aliquo jure in futurum spectare valentibus in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum. Tenend et habend dicto Eugenio et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris dictam terram, dictum castrum, et dictam balliam libere quiete pacifice et honorifice in omnibus commoditatibus et aysiamentis Nos vero Robertus et heredes nostri predictam terram dictum castrum et dictam balliam dicto Eugenio et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Datum apud Both die Mercurii proxime post festum sancte Trinitatis Anno Domini M°CCC° tricesimo quarto.

The seal is lost, its tag remains. No witnesses are named. Eugenius is, of course, only a foolish latinized form of Iwar or Evir, a favourite Strachur name which with Arthur alternates in their pedigree.

[1] It is to be noticed that the grant does not cover the whole of Rosneath. According to Irving's *Dumbartonshire*, p. 444, Rahane had been given by Robert I. to 'Duncan, son of Matthew, probably an ancestor of the family of Lecky.'

Obligation by Alexander Menzies to Ywar Campbell concerning lands in Glendochir, 30 July 1349

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Alexander de Mennes filius et heres Alexandri Mennes domini de Glendochirid salutem in domino. Noveritis nos teneri et fide media tactis sacrosanctis ewangaliis firmiter obligari Euaro Cambell et heredibus suis in viginti mercatis terre infra tenementum nostrum predictum de Glendochirid secundum antiquam taxationem pro homagio et servitio suo nobis impendendo vidilicet a capite de Innerallach assendendo in dicto tenemento de Glendochirid vel ex alia parte que dicitur le Ryne que ad dictam taxationem viginti mercatarum terre secundum consilium nostrum inde prestitum et salvis tamen nobis dominiis nostris in dicto tenemento et hoc omnibus quorum interest tenore presentium significamus quod dicto Ewaro et heredibus suis cartam hereditariam de predictis viginti marcatis terre in tenemento predicto ut predictum est cum clausula warantizationis sub sigillo nostro autentiq° ante festum nativitatis beate Marie proxime futurum fieri faciemus. Reddendo nobis inde pro viginti marcatis terre predicte predictus Euarus et heredes sui linatyvi [1] et heredibus nostris unum denarium nomine albe firme ad festum nativitatis Domini si petatur. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus quia sigillum proprium non habuimus sigillum Domini Mauricii perpetui vicarii de Kilmaronoc tunc temporis decani Christianitatis de Lewenaux et sigillum domini Johannis de Kynerne capellani ad instantiam nostram apponi procuravimus. Dat(um) apud Kilmaronoc penultimo die mensis Julii Anno gratie MCCC^{mo}XL nono.

Two tags remain, but the seals are lost.

Charter by Alexander Menzies to Ywar Campbell of lands in Glendochir, undated but supposed to be *circa* 1359

[Omnibus hanc carta]m visuris vel audituris Alexander Menes filius quondam Alexandri Menes ac heres quondam

[1] Linatyvi, a rare word meaning lineal or heirs of line.

[*blank in original*] salutem in domino sempiternam noveritis me dedisse concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse [Ywaro Cambell avuncu]lo meo omnes illas terras in Baronia de Glendochyr scilicet [1] haccinuervalachor [Innerniff Letyrbynglas Cultek]eryne, Kyldownan, Clachnebretan,[2] Kyleterbeg, Kyletermore, Innererve occidentalem inerhardgouran una cum lacu lochdochyr et insula de garwhelan, Wester hardkell tenendas [et habendas dicto] ywaro heredibus suis et assignatis de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum [totas dictas terras] cum omnibus libertatibus commoditatibus asyamentis et justis pertinenciis ad dictas terras spectantibus seu spectare valentibus una cum curiis vite et membrorum tenendis et habendis ad voluntatem . . . exitibus et eschaetis in dictis curiis energentibus ad . . . levand. Ita tamen [si aliquis] fuerit calumpniatus de querela vite et membrorum quod judicetur ad curiam dicti Ywari et ponatur ad mortem ad furcas meas et heredum meorum in baronia de Glendochyr, secundum [3] . . . faciendo inde michi et heredibus meis in communi exercitu regis quando contigerit forinsecum [servicium quantum perti]net ad tantas terras in baronia de Glendochyr pro wardis releviis sectis curie et omnibus . . . eis et exchetis que per me et heredes meos ab ipso Ywaro heredibus suis et assignatis . . . imperpetuum requiri. Ego vero Alexander et heredes mei omnes terras predictas cum lacu et insula [dicto Ywaro

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[1] In the confirmation of 1376-7, *supra*, p. 8, the lands are thus given: Hactynnvervalacho Invernniss Letyrbynglas Cultekeryne Kyldownan Clachnebretan Kyleterbeg Kyleterymore Inverewe occidentalem partem Inuercatiure Inver hardgowran una cum lacu locdochyr et insula de Garwhelan Wester hardkell cum pertinentiis.

[2] According to Mr. Henry Lamond (*Loch Lomond*, p. 20), 'The Clach nam Breatann or "Stone of the Britons" in Glen Falloch, about three-quarters of a mile north-west of the Falls of Falloch, is another huge ice-carried block, now shattered, which is even of historical importance.' Mr. Lamond gives a photograph of this stone and adds in a footnote: 'It marks the boundaries of the three ancient kingdoms of Strathclyde, Dalriada, and Pictland. That the three modern counties of Dumbarton, Argyll, and Perth meet near the site of this ancient landmark is no more than historical development.'

[3] In the confirmation the words are 'secundum genus delicti sui.'

Cambell] heredibus suis et assignatis ut prescriptum est contra omnes homines et feminas warandiz-[abimus et] imperpetuum defendemus. In [cujus] rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum est appensum hiis [testibus Malcolmo F]lemyng comite de Wygtoum, Donaldo comite de Leuenax, Waltero filio Aulani [1] [. . . Du]ncani, Clemente rectore de Inchecallach, Nessano clerico et multis aliis.

Seal is lost, tag remains. The blanks are due to the left-hand margin of this charter being perished. From later writs I have been able to recover the land names that are in brackets. From the old Inventory it is clear the word is uncle (avunculo after Ywaro Cambell), so there had been some marriage between the two houses.

Charter by Ywar Campbell of Strachur to his son Arthur, undated but prior to 1364 [2]

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris ywarus Cambell dominus de Strathchurr salutem in Domino, vestra nouerit universitas nos dedisse, impignorasse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse carissimo filio nostro Arthuro Cambell denariatam terre de Kanlochalong et unam quadratam terre de Glencro et unam quadratam terre de Gannan que vocatur Ardgardancha que est propinquior terre de Glencro cum omnibus rectis divisis suis et iustis pertinenciis: Tenendas et habendas eidem Arthuro heredibus suis et assignatis totas dictas terras cum pertinenciis imperpetuum donec nos heredes nostri vel assignati persoluamus dicto Arthuro heredibus suis vel assignatis uno die infra solis ortum et occasum mille marcas sterlingorum usualium, in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, integre et pacifice in bosco et plano in pratis pascuis et pasturis in viis et semitis in aquis et stagnis in moris et maresiis in molendinis et multuris in aucupationibus piscationibus et venationibus in eschaetis, merchetis et blodewytis in placitis et querelis et cum curia vite et membrorum in dictis terris tenend. et cum omnibus

[1] Waltero filio Aulani, *i.e.* Walter of Fasselane, who married Margaret, daughter of Earl Donald and Countess of Lennox in her own right.

[2] As Yvar was dead in 1364, this writ must be of earlier date.

commoditatibus et eschaetis quibuscunque in tali curia emergentibus. Ita quod si aliquis ratione furti vel omisidii in curia sua adjudicatur quod ad furcas heredum Malcolmi Cambell suspendatur.[1] Reddendo inde dictus Arthurus et heredes sui et assignati heredibus dicti Malcolmi unum par cirothecarum vel tres denarios argenti ad festum pentacostes annuatim nomine albe firme et pro omni alio seruitio consuetudine exactione vel demanda que per nos et heredes nostros de predictis terris exigi potuerint vel requiri. Nos vero et heredes nostri nostras dictum donationem et impignerationem ut prescriptum est dictarum terrarum cum pertinenciis dicto Arthuro et heredibus suis vel assignatis contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, aquietabimus et in forma prescripta imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum apposuimus hiis testibus Waltero de Fosselane, Duncano filio suo et herede, Duncano Cambell, Malcolmo filio Murdaci et domino clemente rectore de Ynchecalzach et Malcolmo Mac pharlane cum multis aliis.

The seal is lost, its tag remains.

No place given. Gannan is certainly Gaunan on Loch Long, for ages part of the old Ardkinglass Campbell lands.

A Duncan Cambell, Lord of Gaunan, is found witnessing Lennox Charters in this century, and was probably a member of the first House of Ardkinglass. The Malcolm Cambell named above had evidently died, and he was probably Lord of Ardkinglass. Anyway the first House of Ardkinglass died out or were forfeited, as we know that it was granted out by the Lord of Lochow about 1390 to his younger son Colin oig, founder of the second House of Ardkinglass.

Ardgartan was long held by the Campbells of Strachur *in capite* from the Lords of Lochow. It formed a Barony called in later Charters the Barony of Ferlings or Foirlingis, consisting of 10 merklands, *vide* 20 July 1398 when, at Dunbarton, Colin Cambell Lord of Lochawe grants to his beloved kinsman Arthur Cambell Lord of Menstry, following on Arthur's resignation of the lands, these very lands of Ardgartane, etc.

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[1] A similar provision with regard to the gallows is to be found in a Charter by Donald, Earl of Lennox, to Maurice of Bouchanane. (*The Lennox*, vol. ii. p. 36.) See also *infra*, p. 205, note 2.

Charter by Donald, Earl of Lennox, to his Kinsman Arthur Campbell, *circa* 1364[1]

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Donaldus comes de Levenax salutem in domino. Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse dilecto et speciali consanguineo nostro Arthuro Cambell tertiam partem omnium terrarum que fuerunt Gillaspik mac marten ac tertiam partem terrarum iacentium infra partes de Loryne et tertiam partem terrarum iacentium infra partes de bennederdaloch et terciam partem omnium terrarum de Rathnach cum pertinentiis que fuerunt quondam Ywari Cambell patris dicti Arthuri de quibus terris cum pertinentiis dictus Ywarus nos per suas cartas alias infeodavit Tenendas et habendas omnes dictas tertias partes dictarum terrarum cum pertinenciis dicto Arthuro et heredibus suis vel assignatis imperpetuum quas nos heredes nostri vel assignati de eisdem terris cum pertinentiis aliquo iure vel clameo dicti Ywari quouismodo recuperare poterimus in futurum. Si matrimonium inter Alexandrum de Yle et unam filiarum nostrarum aut cum quodam alio dicto Arthuro placenter fieri contingat quo vero forsan deficiente dimidiatatem omnium terrarum antedictarum cum pertinentiis pro nobis et heredibus nostris seu assignatis recuperatarum, adeo libere et quiete sicut dictus yvarus per suas cartas inde nos infeodavit dictis arthuro et heredibus suis et suis assignatis damus concedimus et hac presenti carta confirmamus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presenti carte fecimus apponi hiis testibus Domino Roberto Lang capellano nostro, Gilberto de Galbrath, Johanne de Ardenagappill, Arthuro Mauricii, Johanne mac ysaac et Johanne de Galbrath cum multis aliis.

The seal is lost, its tag remains.

It was Lord Stonefield's opinion that between the words 'imperpetuum' and 'adeo' some intended word or words had

[1] As Donald, Earl of Lennox, was dead in November 1364, this Charter must have been granted before that date. So far the editor has failed to identify Alexander de Yle.

been omitted in the original, as the sense is so very obscurely expressed.

This writ is a very curious one. We do not know who this Gillaspik mac marten was, but I suspect his lands lay in Glasrie. The Lorne and Benderloch thirds are no doubt parts of what Sir Arthur, the grandfather of this Arthur, once held. But is Rathnach meant to be Rosneth or is it some other place?

There is no doubt there was some close relationship (by marriage) between these early Strachur Cambells and the Earls of Lennox, though I do not know what it was, and none of these Charters have been printed in either the Menzies or Lennox Family Histories.

Charter by Ywar Campbell of Strachur to Duncan, Earl of Lennox, 1385 or later [1]

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Ywarus Cambell dominus de Stratchur salutem in domino noveritis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Reuerendissimo et carissimo consanguineo nostro domino duncano comiti de leuenax totum jus et clameum quod habemus, habuimus aut habere poterimus in futurum ad tres denariatas terre de Torinturk infra partes de loryn, ad denariatam terre de Sronsolerd duas denariatas terre de letternanalla cum insula eiusdem ad [sex] denariatas terre de Glencruter ad tres denariatas terre de blarehalchan et de blarnaneirannah ad quatuor denariatas terre de Alchdnakelich et denariatam Vachieh ad duas denariatas terre de Kilmore ad duas denariatas terre de Achenfure ad denariatam terre de dunolich, ad tres denariatas terre de Ardstafinche propinqoris [*sic*] terre de dunolich, ad tres denariatas terre de ynneraw ad quinque denariatas terre de Achandekach, ad quinque denariatas terre de Achennaba, ad quinque denariatas terre de fearlochan et ad quinque denariatas terre de Achennacreach infra partes de Bennederdaloch [2] cum suis pertinentiis pro sua quieta clamatione et condonatione quadraginta librarum sterlin-

[1] Duncan, eighth Earl of Lennox, son of Walter of Fasselane and Margaret, Countess of Lennox, got the fee of the earldom on his mother's resignation in 1385. He was executed by James I. in 1425, on what ground is not known.

[2] For these lands, see *Scot. Hist. Review*, July 1920, p. 257, footnote.

gorum in quibus tenebamur donaldo comiti de leuenax et suis heredibus et assignatis pro warda et maritagio terrarum de Drummode [1] proxime contigentibus ac viginti solidorum sterlingorum in quibus cotidie obligabamur dicto donaldo comiti et suis heredibus et assignatis quamdiu dicte quadraginta libre sterlingorum sibi vel ipsis fuerint insolute. Tenendas et Habendas totas dictas terras cum pertinentiis dicto domino Duncano comiti et suis heredibus et assignatis de regibus scocie in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum adeo libere quiete bene et in pace in omnibus et per omnia sicut arthurus cambell pater noster eas liberius, quietius plenius et honorificentius de eisdem regibus aliquo tempore tenuit vel nos tenuimus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presenti carta est appensum testibus nobilibus viris Gillaspik cambell dominis Roberto de culchoun, et waltero de buchannane militibus Duncano Naper et Malcolmo M^{c}pharlane cum multis aliis.

Seal is lost.

The list of the lands in Lorne and Benderloch is most interesting, and evidently comprises those given to Arthur Cambell when he got a grant of the Constabulary of Dunstaffnage as recorded in Robertson's Index.

The Isle of Lochnell appears in later times and eventually gave title to a Campbell House, as also did Inveraw, and some of the above lands became part of those held by the Campbells of Dunstaffnage.

20 July 1398, at Dunbarton

Charter by Colin Cambell Lord of Lochawa etc. to his beloved kinsman Arthur Cambell Lord of Menstry, for his homage and service, following on the said Arthur's resignation of all the lands of Ardgartane and Craigan, the farthing land of Glencro the farthingland of Succoch, Larrich l . . . asach ? and Craghau, the farthing land of Stronmale the farthingland of Sokerch-hunane and the farthingland which is called Feorlynmore and Kenlochlong with pertinents within the Sheriffdom of Argyll. Reddendo

[1] Drumonde, probably Drymen, near Loch Lomond.

three attendances of Court at the three Capital Courts of the Granter within the Granters Barony of Over Cowal to be held each year, with wards, reliefs, marriages when they shall happen. The Granter's Seal is appended.

The above is from George Craufurd's MS., Adv. Lib., Edinburgh. His place-names are difficult to read, and he says he had not seen the original Charter.

The following Charter of the ninth Earl of Argyll, as well as others I have seen, elucidates the place-names :—

17 October 1665 at Inveraray. Charter by Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyll in favour of Colin Campbell eldest lawful son of James Campbell late of Ardkinglass by which he granted to him, his heirs male and assignees whomsoever in heritage all and haill the lands of Ardgaltan containing and comprising the lands of Feorlings the lands of Strongartan, the lands of Succoch Kendlochloyng, the lands of Larichlissagache, the lands of Cragdow and the lands of Nether Glencrowich extending in haill to 18 markland of old extent with castles towers etc. fishings etc. lying in the Parish of Lochgoylshead and Sheriffdom of Argyll which lands formerly pertained to Colin Campbell of Straquhyir and were with sundry other lands adjudged to the said Colin Campbell, James Campbell of Ardkinglass and James Campbell of Ormsarie at the instance of William and Anne Duke and Duchess of Hamilton from the said Colin Campbell of Straquhyir for a debt of 60,000 marks due from him.

1468

Sasine of Arthur Cambell of the lands of Kilmun [*sic*] Haltinmun, Ballochor, Mernosse, Letterbuglas Strochour in the Sheriffdom of Argyll (*Book of Responds in Exchequer Rolls*, vol. ix. p. 674).

The above names are much corrupted by some Lowland scribe. I doubt specially if the Strachurs could ever have held Kilmun, as it was given by Duncan, Lord of Lochow, to his Collegiate Chantry of Kilmun. The first five names are no doubt corrupt forms of places in Glendochart or Glenfalloch, and were certainly never in Argyll as Strachur was, but in Perthshire.

1478

Sasine of Ewen [*sic* for Ewer] Campbell of the lands of Strathquhur with the service of a galley in the Sheriffdom of Argyll (*Book of Responds in Exchequer Rolls*, vol. ix. p. 679).

This is the only mention of Strachur's galley I have seen. No doubt this accounts for the seal in 1449-1500 on this Evir's Charter to Archibald, second Earl of Argyll, which shows a galley filling the whole shield.

No doubt in the original Royal Charter of Strachur, either to the Sir Arthur Cambell in the days of Robert Bruce, or to some yet remoter ancestor, if he was not the first of his ancient House, the Galley Reddendo would be mentioned, as it was in the earliest known Charter to Sir Niall Cambell of Lochow from King Robert.

4 June 1484, at Edinburgh

Precept of Sasine by King James IV. as governor and tutor to his dearest eldest son James, Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Lord Kile and Cunninghame, to Eugenius [*sic* for Evar] Campbell of Strouhquhir and Iain Campbell Gillaspison as his Sheriffs ordering them to give Sasine to Colin (first) Earl of Argyll Lord Campbell and Lorne in all and haill the lands of Cragburne and Tawnach in the Lordship of Cowall, Sheriffdom of 'Ergile,' which lands pertained to David Lindesaye apparent heir of Alexander Lindesaye of Dunrod in heritage and were by him resigned at Edinburgh into the hands of the King as Tutor aforesaid 'as our charter to the said Colin under our Privy Seal made theron bears.' Given under the Great Seal. No witnesses.

6 April 1488, at Glasgow

This writ refers to the Dedication of the Parish Church of Kanlochgoyll (Lochgoylhead) as 'of the Three Brethren' (*vide* also *Papal Registers*).

Reversion by Donald duin M^{c}tawys to Evar Campbell of Strouquhour inasmuch as the latter had given him Sasine and Charter, to him and his heirs of the south half of his lands of the toun of Sokachlaunan, viz. 2 marks of old extent lying in the Barony of Strouquhor, bearing that on such a day as the said Evar Campbell or his heirs and assignees shall between sunrise and sunset pay to Donald and his heirs the sum of 40 marks scots in the Parish Church of the Three Brethren [*trium fratrum*] of Kanlochgoyll,

in the Diocese of Argyll on the high altar of the same that Donald and his heirs etc. will give up all claim etc. to the said 2 marklands. Witnessed by Sir David Rede, Notary public, John Oliphant, John Leyche, at the City of Glasgow.

7 May (1470 ?), at Stirling

Royal Mandate for admitting William Murray, Knight, Walter Stewart, Walter Buchanan, William Murray of Tuchadam, Herbert Murray, Walter Maclery, Patrick Well, Walter Buchanan of Lany, Malcolm Maclery, James Nory, Andrew Galbraith, and Thomas Thomsoun as attornies in all pleas moved or to be moved touching Patrick Buchanan of that Ilk. Dated at Stirling on the 7 May in the 10th year of King James.

A note in the Strachur Inventory, made in the time of General John Campbell of Strachur, says probably James III., as there is no other Patrick Buchanan till the reign of Charles I.

21 April 1478

Special Service and Inquest of Ewar Campbell as heir to his father Arthur in the lands of Glenfalloch and Glendochart in the Sheriffdom of Perth. The Jury were as follows :—

Laurence Mercer of Mekilour, Knight, William Charteris of Kinfaunis Knight, Allan Kynnarde of that Ilk, Robert Ross of Cragy, Andrew Charters of Culhilgurdy, Walter Kynnarde of Inchture, Richard Eviot of Balhoussy, John Ross of Ochtergarin, . . . Petscothy of Concardy, Robert Merser of Innerpeffry, . . . Charteris, Nicholas Cochran, Thomas Kynnard, Andrew . . . and Thomas Wardrop.

It is injured in places.

The following six writs, all save one from the Argyll Charter Chest, show sub-infeudations to the Earls of Argyll of parts of the Barony of Strachur held by Evir or Ever or Ewar Campbell of Strachur of the Crown. They were, I suspect, granted for strategic reasons: an important ferry lay between the two Creggans, viz. Cregan Iver on the Cowall

side of Loch Fyne and the Cregan beyond the mouth of the Douglas Water on the Argyll side.

15 January (no year given, but probably 1499-1500)

Charter by Evir Campbell of Straquhar to Archibald Earl of Argyll etc. etc. of the (3) markland of Cragane in Straquhar to be held blench for a silver penny on the Feast of S. John the Baptist if asked for.

This writ is nearly illegible. No witnesses' names can be read, but Evir's seal is attached and bears a large galley filling the whole shield, the mainmast prolonged to the top and its yard-arm perfectly straight, which is a totally different seal to that which he uses in 1545.

10 March 1499-1500, at Dunbarton

Charter by ' Ever Campbel of Strouquhor ' for his utility and commodity and of that of his heirs to ' Archibald Campbel Earl of Argil ' of all and whole the 2 merklands of old extent of the west part of Strouquhor lying next unto Innerglyn ' lying in my barony of Strouquhor ' in the Sheriffdom of Argyll. Reddendo by the Earl and his heirs to the granter and his heirs one penny at the Feast of Pentecost in name of Blench farm if asked for. In witnes of which my seal is hung at Dunbarton. Witnesses Patrick Gourlay, Duncan McCallar, Patrick Napier, Niall McCallay with sundry others.

The seal is lost.

10 March 1499-1500, at Dunbarton

Letters of Reversion by Archibald [2nd] Earl of Argyll, Lord Campbell and Lorne, and Master of Household to our Sovereign Lord the King ' to ane worschipful man and our traist cusing Ewyr Campbell of Strouquhor ' that notwithstanding the said Ewyr has ' analzheit ' and infefted the Earl by Charter and Sesing in 2 marks werth of land of old extent of his lands of west syde of Strouquhor nixt lying to Innergleyn in the Barony of Strouquhor, but upon such a day as Ewyr between sunrise and sunset shall pay £20 scots to the Earl or his heirs on the Altar of ' our parish

Church ' of Dunbarton, the Earl will give up all claim to the said lands. The Earl hung his ' sal ' at Dunbarton. Witnesses Patrik Gurlay, Duncan Makcaller, Patrik Napier and Nele Mᶜcallay Gow.

10 March 1499-1500, at Dunbarton

Precept of Sasine by the same to the same of the lands of Craigane in Straquhor (named in *Argyll Inventory*, vol i. p. 360).

1545 (no day or month or place)

Charter of Sale by Ewarus Campbell de Stratquhour in favour of Archibald (4th) Earl of Argyll, Lord Campbell and Lorne and his heirs and assignees by which for a certain sum of money paid him by the Earl and wholly converted to his own use, he sold and alienated to him etc. 5 markland of Sokkychlawnan with its pertinents lying in the Barony of ' Strauchquhyre ' and Sheriffdom of Argyll, to be holden of the said Ewar blench for payment of a penny in name of Blench farm. Containing absolute warrandice.

' Ewyr Campbell of Straquhyre.'

Signed very faintly, for the writ is much faded.

A fine seal remains bearing Gyronny of Eight circumscribed S. Evyr Cambel.

1545 (no day or month or place)

Precept of Sasine by Ewarus Campbell de Strathquhour ' directed to blank bailies following on the above, ordering them to give Sasine to the Earl of all and haill the granters 5 markland of Sokkychlaunane with pertinents lying in the Barony of Strauchquhyre within the Sheriffdom of Ergile ' to be held in Blench farm of Ewar and his heirs. No witnesses. Signed

' Ewyr Campbell of Straquhyre.'

A fine seal remains as on the last named, and this writ is in better preservation.

Abstract from the original. *Argyll Inventories*, vol. i. p. 360, spell the lands as Sockochleunan.

19 November 1515, at Kanaach

Sasine (under the hand of Niall Fisher, priest and Notary of the Diocese of Lismore) bearing that Ewar Campbell of Straquhir personally came to his lands of Kanaach lying in the Lordship of Cowall and Sheriffdom of Argyll and there gave Sasine to Arthur Campbell son and heir of the said Ewar and to Katharine nykcouil daughter of Iain Makcouil of Rayray in conjunct fee and to the surviver of them, of the said lands. Done at 9 A.M. Witnesses are Niall MacArthur, Gillame M^{c}allar, Thomas M^{c}Taevis, Allexander M^{c}couil V^{c}Angus, Iain M^{c}Kessan, Ewen M^{c}Gillame, Iain M^{c}Martin (?), Duncan M^{c}gilleis and Lachlan M^{c}gillaspick and many others.

21 November 1515, at Ardgartene

Charter from Evar Campbell of Strouquhyr to his beloved son Arthur Campbell and Katrine nik coull daughter of umquhile Iain M^{c}Koull of Rayra and the surviver of them in conjunct fee and their heirs male of the 20 shilling land of Craignabrachtan, the $\frac{1}{2}$ markland of Corrynch, 1 markland of Brakak [*sic*] 1 markland of Torab [perhaps Corab ?] and Inneryntrnan lying in the Barony of Glendochart. Reddendo one penny scots on the soil of the said lands at Pentecost in name of Blench farm. Granted at 'Ardgartlene.' Witnessed by Duncan M^{c}allar, Iain M^{c}Kessane, Alexander M^{c}cuill, Archibald M^{c}ronald, Iain M^{c}Galssan [*sic* for M^{c}Glassan] and Donald M^{c}indowlor with sundry others.

21 November 1515, at Ardgartane

Charter by the same Evar to the same Arthur and Katrine in conjunct fee and to their heirs male of the 4 markland of Kynaig in the Sheriffdom of Argyll. Reddendo one penny Scots at Pentecost in name of blench farm. Same witnesses as to the above Charter.

23 November 1515, at Larichlyssagnicht

Sasine (under the hand of Niall Fisher priest and notary of the Diocese of Lismore) bearing that Ewar Campbell of Strouchur personally appeared and gave Sasine to his beloved son Arthur Campbell of Strouchur [*sic*] and Katharine nykcouil his spouse daughter of Iain Makcouil of Rayray in conjunct fee and to the survivor of them and their heirs male etc. in the lands of Larichlyssagnicht. Done on the ground of the said lands at 10 A.M. Witnessed by Ewine (or Eugenius) Makgillane, Archibald M^{c}Nelluss, Alexander M^{c}douil vkangus, Iain M^{c}Kessan, Donald M^{c}yndulyur, Duncan M^{c}allar and Iain M^{c}Glassane [*sic*].

Note, this place was part of the Barony of Feorling, somewhere in Glencro near Ardgartan, and was held from the Lords of Lochow and their successors the Argylls as it does to this day.

25 April 1525, at Edinburgh

Precept of Clare Constat from Colin (3rd) Earl of Argyll etc. directed to Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass and Patrick M^{c}Ewin as his baillies for infefting Arthur Campbell as heir of Euer Campbell of Strathquhar his deceased father in the 18 markland of Forlengis. No witnesses.

10 May 1525, at Ferlings

Sasine following on a Charter and Precept of Sasine from Colin (3rd) Earl of Argyll directed to Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass and Patrick M^{c}Ewin as his baillees, in favour of Arthur Campbell who appeared in person, son & heir of the deceased Ewir Campbell of Ardgartan, in the 18 markland of Ferlings. Done at 10 A.M. on the ground of the said lands. Witnesses to Sasine are Patrik M^{c}Fune, Patrik M^{c}Ewin, Dowgall M^{c}alar, Iain M^{c}Fune, Duncan M^{c}alar, Ewin Talzor, Milmore M^{c}nelos, Donald Fouar m^{c}bayne. Laurence Galt priest of the Diocese of Glasgow is N.P.

2 June 1525

Inquest and Special Service held at Inveraray before Charles McArthur of Therdowadich as Baillie depute of Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass, Sheriff Depute of Colin (3rd) Earl of Argyll by which it was found that Arthur Campbell was heir to his deceased father Ewar Campbell (of Stroquhir) in the 6 markland of Stroquhir, 6 Mkland of Innerglen, 6 Mkland Cragrane [*sic*] 2 Mkland Gerforling, 2 Mark 6 shilling land of Ballemanach, 3 Mark 5 shilling land of Braikle, 4 Markland Dewrforling, 5 Markland Sochichlewnane, 3 Markland Sokychquher, 4 Markland Kanaig and that the said lands have been in the Kings hands for seven years since the said Ewar's death. The jurymen were Iain McCowl of Raray, Duncan Campbell of Innerlewir, Duncan McNeil of Melpert, Ewar McEwer of Pennymore, Gillenew McVicar of Auchinebreck, Iain McYnwiss of Craginterve, Iain McNeil of Glenmassen, Martin McGillaspie of Stronecreiche, Iain McCorwis [*sic* for McKerris of Glensellich], Donald McVecar of Keyrlounan and Duncan McKinwas in Inveraray.

The jurymen are of interest. Raray was included no doubt because in 1515 Arthur Campbell had married Katharine nykcouil, daughter of umquhile Iain McKoull (viz. MacDougall) of Rayray. McNeil of Melphert was head of an old Campbell House; Pennymore was descended from a far back Ewar Cambell, and was a branch of Asknish; Craiginterve was long held by MacLachlans, of whom the father of this Iain was an Angus, hence Mcynwiss. Many of them were leeches and hereditary doctors to the Argylls, and there was a nearly related branch of them who for centuries were hereditary Captains of Innischonnel Castle to the Argylls. I have some evidence and a suspicion that these MacLachlans may have been originally Campbells, as it is highly unlikely the custody of the chief fortress of Lochow would have been entrusted to members of another clan. They got the custody of the Castle on the conviction of a Mac Arthur (whose family held the office previously) for theft.

The McNeils of Glenmassen occur frequently, but their origin as well as that of the McGillaspies of Stroncreiche (in Strachur), some of whom also once held Glenbrandan of the Earls of Argyll, has not yet been discovered. The McKerris's or Fergusons of

Glensellich and adjacent parts about Strachur were an ancient race, and are numerous in that Parish to this day.

3 June 1525

Sasine (Niall Fisher, Priest of the Diocese of Lismore is Notary Public) following on a Precept by William Rothwyne, Master of that ilk Sheriff of Perth directed to Iain Mᶜcarwys [no doubt McKerras of Glensellich] dated 30 May 1525. Bearing that the said Iain Mᶜcarwys as baillie for the said Sheriff gave Sasine to Arthur Campbell (of Strachur) who personally appeared for the purpose, as heir to his father Ewar Campbell in the lands and Baronies of Glendochart and Glenfalloch the lands of Innerhouardorand ? Stukchabbil and Glenfalloch. Witnesses Colin Mᶜintwinor, Donald Mᶜcallar, Malcolm Mᶜgillecome, Iain Doyr, Iain Mᶜnocerdych.

14 June 1525 (at Edinburgh)

Precept by James v. King of Scots to his Sheriff and Bailies of Argyll (no names given) ordering them to infeft Arthur Campbell as son and heir of umquhile Ewar Campbell of Straquhor, in the 6 Markland of Straquhor, 6 Mk Innerglyne, 6 Mk Cragane, 2½ Mk Garfeorling, 2½ Mk Ballemanach, 2 Mk Brakle, 4 Mk Dewforling, 5 Mk Sokichlawenan, 3 Mk Sokichquhor, 4 Mk Kanaig. No witnesses.

4 April 15(?)33. In the Hall of Buquhanan
(Writ injured and partly illegible)

Sasine under the hand of George Robertson, priest and notary of the Diocese of Glasgow following on ? bearing that George Buquhanan of that Ilk appeared as Bailie and gave Sasine to Arthur Campbell who appeared in person as son and heir of the late Ewar Campbell of Straquhar in the lands of ? [probably the two islands in Loch Lomond, but it is illegible, Buckinch and Elancardoch].

Done in the Hall (Aula) of Buquhanane at 3 P.M. Witnesses Iain Buquhanan son and heir apparent of the aforesaid George Buquhanan, William Logane, Thomas Culchhyne [?], George Drummond, Walter Blayr of . . . ?

28 July 1540

Renunciation, Retrocession and Grant of Redemption in form of a Notarial Instrument under the hand of Gilbert Macolmii [*sic* for MacOlchallum or Malcolm] Notary Public and priest of the Diocese of Lismore by Archibald (4th) Earl of Argyll who appeared in person in favour of Arthur Campbell of Artgartnay [*sic*] and his heirs of the 3 markland of Craigane and the 2 markland of Lower Stroquhar in the Sheriffdom of Argyll. These things were done in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Carrik in Lochgeillisheid about 10 A.M. Witnesses Iain Campbell of Cauldar Knight, Colin Campbell of Archinglass, Archibald Campbell of Gawnan and Dowgall Campbell.

This writ is interesting, as it contains a reference to Our Lady's Chapel at Carrick Castle, the only mention of it I have found, though it is obviously the lower structure one sees touching the Castle on the eastern or Loch side.

2 June 1542, at Lochgoilhead Parish Church

Notarial Instrument of Redemption bearing that Arthur Campbell of Strathquhoir appeared within the Parish Church of Lochgoilis heide and deposited 100 merks on the High Altar thereof on behalf of Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass in order for redemption of the 4 markland of Kyneaig lying in the Lordship of Straquhour with a tack of the said lands of Kyneaig for 3 years now renounced by the said Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass. Witnesses Donald Campbell, James Vae ? Iain gule ? Niall M^{c}Neall R ēn go morren ? Patrik M^{c}cowill grasych, Laurence Galt priest of the Diocese of Glasgow is Notary Public.

Keynaig is a depopulated place in Strath-Chur on the farm of Strachurmore.

22 January 1545-6, at Castle Campbell

Precept of Clare Constat by Archibald (4th) Earl of Argyll directed to Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass as his bailie for infefting Ewar Campbell as heir to umquhile Arthur Campbell of Strathquhour his father in the 18 Markland of Foirling [Foirlingis in some places] lying in the Lordship of Cowall. Signed and Sealed by the Earl 'at Campbell.' No witnesses.

26 February 1545-6

Mandate from Mary Queen of Scotts directed to certain blank persons certifying that she had taken them as attorneys for her beloved Urie or Ure Campbell (of Strachur) son and heir of Arthur Campbell in all negotiations, pleas actions etc. moved or to be moved touching the said Urie. Dated in the 4th year of her reign.

31 May 1546

Service of Ewir Campbell as heir to his father Arthur Campbell in the lands of Ardchalzie, Glenfalloch and Glendochart. (*Breadalbane Inventory.*)

2 June (1546), at Edinburgh

Precept from Mary Queen of Scotts following on an inquest held by her Sheriff Depute, directed to her Sheriff and bailies of Argyll [no names given] ordering them to infeft Ure alias Urie Campbell as heir to umquhile Arthur Campbell his father, who died last vested therein in the following lands—6 Mkland of Strouquhyr, 6 Mk Innerglen, 6 Mk Cragan, 2 Mk Garforlin, with $\frac{1}{2}$ Mk of Balmanach extending to $2\frac{1}{2}$ Mkland. The 2 Mkland of Brakle 4 Mk Douferling, 5 Mk Sokichlounan. Dated in the 4th year of her reign.

7 June 1546, at Glasgow, and 9 June 1546, at Castle Lachlan

Precept of Sasine signed at Glasgow on 7 June by Archibald Lord fiar of Argyll, and on 9 June 'at the place of Lauchlen' by Archibald 4th Earl of Argyll directed to Niall Campbell and Iain McNewar as their bailies, ordering them to infeft Urie alias Ure Campbell (of Strachur) as heir to his umquhile father Arthur Campbell (of Strachur) in the 18 markland of Forlyngis lying in the Lordship of Cowall. Witnesses to this Precept are Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass, Dugall Campbell his son, Archibald Campbell of Rosneitht. Master Gavin Boill and Master Niall Campbell rector of Kilmartyne our servitors.

10 June 1546, at Forlyngis

Sasine under the hand of William Litstar, priest and Notary Public of the Diocese of S. Andrews bearing that Urias [*sic*!] alias Ure Campbell following on the Precept dated 7th and 9th June 1546 from Archibald Lord fiar of the Earldom of Argyll, and Archibald Earl of Argyll came to the 18 Markland of Forlyngis lying in the Lordship of Cowall and there received Sasine from the said Lord, and the said Earls baillies viz. Niall Campbell and Ian McNewar as heir to umquhile Arthur Campbell (of Strachur) father of the said Urie alias Ure Campbell. Done on the ground of the said lands in the house of Duncan McCallwme tenant of the same at 4 P.M. Witnessed by Donald McKey Iain Maknewar, Duncan Campbell, Archibald Campbell the standard bearer (signifer) and one of the mairs [marorum] of the Sheriffdom of Perth, and by the aforesaid Duncan McCallume, Muldonych Makblairtych and Sir John Gardinar, priest serviter of the said Urie with many others.

16 September 1546, at Dunoon

Contract in form of a Notarial Instrument betwixt Duncan McConoche of Keynaig and Ewar Campbell of Stroquhir. As this contract is of a singular nature I have copied it at length.

' Quhar ane nobil man Ewar Campbell of Stroquhir hes infeft me heritable in ye landis of Kaynnig and Sokochquhir be Chartour and Sasing lik as my ewidente yarapune proportis at lynth nochtwithstanding I bind and obligs me and my ayris to ye saidis Ewar and his ayris in strathest forme of obligatioun yat I sall nocht sell allene nor put away ye said Lands of Kaynaig nor Sokich to na gretar men of awuile nor myself or my ayris and yat I sall nocht purchas Lordschip upone ye said Ewer nor his ayris less yai ye saidis Ewer or his ayris fayll to my ayris till meneis me or my ayris of our landis or heretaigis or do wrang to us in our heretaigis and als ye said Ewer hes oblest hymsell and his ayris to said Duncan gef it happin yt he or his ayris do negligence or wrang to ye saidis Duncane or his ayris nor sycht the knowledge and approbation of Duncane Mcane VcEun, and Ewer Mcarthour VcCouil and ane oder yt ye said Duncane puttis with yame to gef hym and his ayris nocht hurtand yar heretaig in nay sorcht and gef ye said Duncane do ye contra it salbe laful to ye said Ewer to enter to his awin landis quhill ye said Duncane revoek ye said allenatioun he makes.'

On which Niall Fisher priest and notary public of the Diocese of Lismore draws up this deed at the toun of Dunoon at 2 P.M. Witnesses Sir Archibald Mcnoril [or Mcnerl ?] treasurer of Lismore, Duncan Campbell brother german of the said Ewar, John Mcgellaspick Mcneil, Gillecrist wricht, Archibald Crawfurd and Dowgall Clerk.

13 May 1547, at Clachan in Rosneth

Discharge in form of a Notarial Instrument (under the hand of Laurence Galt, priest and notary of the Diocese of Glasgow) granted by Elizabeth Nyc Wilzam, whereby she grants herself content and paid in full of all ' herschippis dampnage scaythis ' and molestations done to her and ' for guids away taken fra hyr out of Glenfrun be Ewyr Campbell of Ardgartin and his complesis.' Done at Clachhayn in Rosnet at 10 A.M. Witnesses Gilcrest

Wricht, Donald Makwachie, Patrick Campbell, Duncan Mcneroych, Jhon Galt, Sir John Gardner.

16 March 1549, at Balquhidder

Remission from Archibald Earl of Argyll, Justice General Master Household of our Sovereign Lady Lieutenant within the shires of Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine etc. etc. with the consent of James Earl of Arran in favour of the following tenants of Ewir Campbell of Straquhor, dwelling in his lands in Glenfalloch etc. and following on a Justice Court held at Lawaris on 6 March 1549 for the bounds of Breadalbin, Glenlyoun and Balquhidder ' at which many barons and nobill men ' were present. John Makanstalker, Duncan Makarmech and his son, Robert Makcay, Thomas Maknorance, Duncan McEwir Mcharter, Finla Mccrerar, John Mcgillecallum, Donald his son, Finla foiar, John his son, Gillefillan grasych, John Makvay, Ewir Mcharter bayth, Patric his son, John McCoynich, Duncan McEwen Mcgillemoill, Malice Deora, Muldonych Mcgillandreist, Patrick Mcane moill Duncan Mcgellentak, Nicolas Mcane we McLauranch in Glenfalloch—of all crimes, rancours thefts murders etc. etc. Granted and signed by the Earl at Balquhidder.

His seal is lost.

From the original in the Strachur Charter.

Of the names the three Mcharters were probably Campbells of Strachur descent, Malice Deora was no doubt a member of the family who kept the Quigrich or Crozier of S. Fillan. The actual Deor had a croft, I think, somewhere in Glendochart.

12 October 1551

Declaration in form of Notarial Instrument by Duncan Makgregor McPhatrick, Grigor Duncanson Mcgregor, and Johne Duncanson Mcgregor sons to the said Duncan relating to the lands of Vestir Ardquhille Voir [viz. Upper] extending to a five pound land in the Barony of Glenfalloch, declaring that although Ewir Campbell of Straquhar

had granted them and their subtenants a tack of the said lands 'for sevin zeirs in sevin zeirs' yet they were to have no power to subset and that the Tack was to be binding on the said Ewir Campbell 'only in durand ye lyftymes of ye saides Duncan and his sounes foresaid allanerly.' Done in the house of Donald Campbell of Ardentenie at Dunbarton at 2 P.M. Witnessed by the said Donald Campbell of Ardentenie, Mathew Rid and William Ewin. Bartholomew Steyn, Notary Public of the Diocese of Glasgow.

19 May 1556, at Edinburgh

Precept of Sasine from Mary Queen of Scots directed to Archibald Campbell of Inveraw as her Sheriff for the purpose, ordering him to infeft Archibald Earl of Argyll in the 5 Markland of Fannand with the fishing there of in the water of Aw, and in the 1 Markland of Auchindryne in the Barony of Lochaw, which lands had belonged to and had been resigned by Duncan McCorkatill of Fantelane.

Abstract from original, which must have somehow strayed into the Strachur Charter Chest.

20 February 1561-2

Registration of a Contract dated at Edinburgh 20 February 1561 between Archibald Earl of Argyll etc. taking burden for Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass, James Campbell fiar of Ardkinglass, and Janet Graham Lady Lany taking burden for Elizabeth Campbell, her daughter and sister german of the said James, on the one part and Evir Campbell of Strathquhoir taking burden for Charles Campbill his son and apparent heir, for the marriage of the said Charles and Elizabeth, her tocher being 900 merks. Witnesses Donald Campbell alias Robertson and others.

There is also a Bond of Relief by James Campbell of Drongy to the Earl dated at Edinb 24 Feb. to which Vre Campbell of Straquher is a witness. (*General Register of Deeds*, vol. v.)

4 May 1562, at Edinburgh

Charter of Confirmation by Archibald Earl of Argyll, Lord Campbell and Lorne etc. etc. to his beloved cousin Urie Campbell of Strathquhour in liferent and to Charles Campbell his son and heir apparent and his heirs male whatsoever, of all and haill the 18 markland of Furleynis in the Sheriffdom of Argyll which lands [no detailed names are given] already pertained in heritage to the said Urie Campbell, and which he had resigned into the Earls hands as his Lord Superior. Containing a Precept of Sasine directed by the said Earl to his beloved Patrick Campbell ordering him to give Infeftment. Witnessed by James Campbell of Dronky, Colin leiche, Johne Makclauchane [*sic*] John Makallaster clauchane [*sic*] our servitors.

Signature of the Earl. His seal is lost.

27 July 1563. In the bedroom of the Queen at Drippis in Strachur

Resignation under the form of a Notarial Instrument [Alexander Hay, Clerk of the Diocese of Aberdeen is Notary Public] bearing that Eugenius alias Ewir Campbell of Strathquhir came and personally resigned into the hands of his Sovereign Lady the Queen, as his Superior, on bended knee etc. and that in favour of Charles Campbell his son and heir apparent, the two Baronies which he held in Capite of the Queen viz. the 40 markland of Strathquhoir in the Sheriffdom of Ergyll and the 26 markland of Glenfallach lying in the Sheriffdom of Perth. Reserving the terce of the said lands to Elizabeth Culquhoun spouse to the said Eugenius Campbell. These things were done in the bedroom [*cubiculario*] of our said supreme Lady the Queen in the toun of Drippis in Strathquher at 10 A.M. Witnesses James, Earl of Moray, James Earl of Mortoun, Chancellor of Scotland, William Maitland younger of Lethingtoun, Chief Secretary of the Kingdom. John Bellenden of Auchinoule, Knight, Justice clerk of our said Supreme

Lady the Queen. Master Hugh Douglas his servant. William Bell in Striveling and Robert Fraser Doorkeeper of the bedroom of our said Supreme Lady the Queen.

This writ is interesting, as it shows where Queen Mary slept the day she left Inveraray after her visit to the fifth Earl of Argyll and to his Countess, who was her (natural) half-sister. Drippis or Dreip is a spot a few yards from Invernaodan where there used to be a Mill of the Earls, at a bend of the road as you go towards Locheck from Strachur. One can trace the foundations of this building to this day. The Earl of Argyll went forward to Dunoon with a great concourse of his vassals to prepare for the Queen's arrival. The Queen had ferried over to Strachur, landing at Creggan Iver where Strachur Pier now is.

30 July 1563, at Dunoon

Precept from Queen Mary under the Great Seal of Scotland directed to Patrick Campbell as her Sheriff for the purpose, ordering him to give Sasine and Infeftment to Urie Campbell of Straithquhoir in Liferent for all the days of his life and to Charles Campbell his son and heir apparent in heritage reserving a reasonable terce to Elizabeth Colquhoun wife of the said Urie Campbell in the 40 Markland of Straithquhoir in the Sheriffdom of Argyll and in the 26 Markland of Glenfallach in the Sheriffdom of Perth which formerly belonged to the said Urie and which he personally had resigned into the Queen's hands at Drippis in Straithquhoir.

The Sasine of the Strachur lands was taken on 29 Nov. 1563. George Thomson, Notary Public of the Diocese of S. Andrews. (*Ibid.*)

On 10 Dec. 1563 two Sasines were taken at Glencro and at Strongarryn for the Barony of Furleynis 18 markland in all following on a Charter and Precept from Archibald Earl of Argyll, dated at Edinburgh 4 May 1562, as Lord Superior of these lands. (*Ibid.*)

The Glenfalloch Sasine is probably in the Breadalbane Charter Chest.

On the 8 Nov. 1667, at Inveraray, the 9th Earl of Argyll set in tack to Ewen M^{c}Canroy V^{c}Gregour in Innernedane, the Earls Mylne of Dreep in Straquher for 19 years and he states that Ewen's predecessors were kyndlie tacksmen and millers of the said Mylne. (Argyll Charter Chest.)

10 December 1563, at Glencro

Sasine (under the hand of George Thomson, Notary Public of the Diocese of S. Andrews) following on the above Charter and Precept, bearing that on this date Patrick Campbell as baillie gave Sasine to Ewir Campbell of Strathquhoir in liferent and to Charles Campbell his son and apparent heir in fee, of the 18 markland of Furleynis reserving a reasonable terce to Elizabeth Colquhoun spouse to the said Ewir. Done at 2 P.M. Witnesses Iain du McKildonyk, Gilcallum Mcclerich, Iain McKynnair and Donald Mcaleryche.

10 December 1563, at Stroyngarryn

A similar Sasine, but done at Stroyngarryn at 9 A.M. Witnesses Gilcallum Mcclerych Gilchryst Mcclerych, Donald Mcclerych and Iain McKynnare. Same Notary and Bailie.

This gives us a new place-name, and I do not know where it is, but it must have been some distance away from Glencro—perhaps at Strone nearer the sea by Loch Long, near where Ardgartan House is. It is curious the Sasines should not have been given at Ardgartan itself.

This is an interesting grant of Free-Forestry in Glenfalloch :—

31 March 1568, at Glasgow

Warrant under the Privy Seal of King James VI. with the consent of the King's dearest Uncle James Earl of Murray, Lord Abirnethy and Regent of the Kingdom of Scotland 'to our lovit Ure Campbell of Straquhir' his heirs and assignees granting him full power and license 'to mak plant big and repair ane fre forrest in his lands and barony of Glenfalloch lying in the Sheriffdom of Perth within the bounds underwrittin, i.e. betwix the march of Carndrome on the west, the burne of Altynche on ye eist, the waters of Airnan on ye south and the watter of bunchille

on ye north ' the principall ' mwris of ye said fre forest to be benlay, bennos, and bendewchrik ' with power to the said Ure and his heirs etc. ' to mak and big dykis about it and to plennais the same with deir, Ra, maris and stallowins and to plant and set growing trees therintill at pleasure ' and to hold Forest Courts therin and levy fines and prohibits the chasing the deir, Rae etc. or slaying the same with hand bows crossbows or culverins and ' the feeding of bestial sic as nolt scheip gait, hors, meiris or others within the said Forest in time coming without special license of the said Ure. Be ressoun the same forest is the said Uris awin proper heritage haldin be him imediatlie of ws or to do or attempt anything in contrar the liberties and privileges of the said Free Forest.' No witnesses.

The royal seal is almost perfect.

The Campbells of Strachur lost Glenfalloch before the end of this century for the following curious reason :—

12 March 1596-7. Gift under the Privy Seal to Robert Campbell 2nd son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy of the Liferent of Glenfalloch which formerly pertained to Ure Campbell of Strachur and Charles his son and which fell to the King because both Father and Son were denounced Rebells for nonpayment of their part of the taxation of £100,000 granted to His Majesty for the baptism of Prince Henry ' effeiring ' to their £6 land of Glenfalloch. (MacGregor Chartulary.)

15 March 1596-7. Gift of the Liferent Escheat of Ewer Campbell of Strachur and Charles Campbell his son and apparent heir, to Robert Campbell fiar of Glenfalloch of the mailes and duties of Glenfalloch. (Breadalbane Inventory.)

The Strachur Campbells for some time carried on depredations against Glenurchy and his tenants (*vide* vols. 8 and 9, *Sheriff Court Books of Perth*).

On the 3 April 1598 at Lochgoilhead. Charles Campbell fiar of Straquhir with consent of Ewir Campbell his father grants a Procuratory for resigning the 26 marklands of Glenfalloch (fully detailed) into the King's Hand, also all the 32 marklands of Strachur for fresh infeftment to be given to Colin Campbell son and heir apparent of Charles, reserving the Liferents of Ewir and Charles. (Strachur Charters.)

On the 28 April 1598 in the King's bedchamber at Holyrood. Sir George Elphingstoun of Blythiswode Knight made the resignation as procurator. (Strachur Charters.)

On 7 April 1598 at Inveraray. Archibald 7th Earl of Argyll

similarly grants a fresh Charter of the 18 markland of Furleynis to Colin son of Charles son of the above Ewir Campbell. These are the Ardgartan and Glencro lands on Loch Long in Argyll in the Lordship of Upper Cowall.

13 May 1577, at Dunoon

Deed of Interdiction by Charles Campbell of Straquhir narrating that Evar Campbell his father had sometimes taken him and held him in captivity until he compelled him to set the lands of Glen to Donald Campbell of Dronkie and certain others which he revoked when he recovered his liberty and as he fears his father's further displeasure on this account he interdicts himself from all disposing of his lands without the consent of Colin, Earl of Argyll, Alexander Bishop of Brechin and John Colquhoun of Kilmardinny. Witnessed by Colin Earl of Argyll etc. (Registrate 1 June 1577. *General Register of Deeds*, vol. 16.)

The Bishop of Brechin was an Ardkinglass Campbell. A family dispute was raging at this period in the Strachur Family.

17 June 1580, at Stirling

Royal Mandate by King James VI. directed to William de Edmondstone, Andro Stewart, Murdoch Stewart Knights, Walter Stewart, Robert Malcolmson, Robert Noble and David of Galbraith certifying that he took them as attorneys for Charles Kambell in all pleas and actions and negociations moved or to be moved against him. [This is the eldest son of Ewar Campbell of Strachur.]

15 February 1590-1, at Dunbartane

Notarial Instrument under the hand of Master Cunninghame N.P. and clerk of the Diocese of Glasgow (on paper) containing an order for redemption by Ewre Campbell of Straquhur upon his eldest liberall son and apparent heir Charles Campbell far of his lands, of the 40 markland of

Straquhur, the 26 markland of Glenfalloch and 18 markland of Feirlingis in terms of a letter of Reversion to the said Charles granted by him to his said father on 31 May 1564 and containing consequent grant of Redemption by the said Charles, and a declaration by his father that notwithstanding the redemption Charles should continue to enjoy all the profits of the said lands during his life in the same manner as he had enjoyed them before the Redemption. These things were done in the House of Walter Buchquhanan inhabitant of the Burgh of Dunbartane. Witnesses Mathew Fallaisdall baillie of the said Burgh. Thomas Fallaisdall his son and heir apparent, the foresaid Walter Bwquhannane, Colin Campbell son and heir apparent of the said Charles. Robert Campbell son liberal of the said Ewre, and by Robert Campbell servant of the said Ewre. The redemption money was £20 and was payable in the Kirk of Straphillen and John Mᶜcorcadyll was Notary on the original Letter of Reversion 31 May 1564. And on the same day and place at 9 A.M. with same witnesses Charles Campbell fiar of Straquhour for his dewtiful obedience to his said father dispensed with time and place and all other circumstances contained in the foresaid Reversion as if the same were fully perfected in all respects and granted him ready to receive the said £20 for the said redemption.

23 September 1596, at Stirling

Contract betwixt Ewir Campbell of Straquhir on the one part and Colin Campbell his oy [viz. grandson] on the other part whereby the said Ewir ' tendering the standing of his house and understanding the same to be perilit ' becomes bound to grant with the consent of his son Charles Campbell, to the said Colin Campbell two Procuratories of Resignation, the one for resigning his 32 marklands and Barony of Straquhir, and the 26 marklands of his Barony of Glenfalloch into the hands of the King, and the other Procuratory for resigning the 18 markland of his Barony of Foirlingis in the hands of the Earl of Argyll for new

infeftments to be obtained in favour of the said Colin and his heirs but providing that the said Ewir and his son Charles should continue notwithstanding these new infeftments to possess the said lands as they did at the date of the said Contract, in consideration of which Colin becomes bound to pay to the said Ewir the sum of 320 marks, and John McFarlan fiar of Arocher binds himself as cautioner for Colin's performance of his part of the foresaid Contract. Charles being ordered to honor reverence and obey his father Ewir in all things.

Witnessed by John McFarlane fiar of Arroquhar, Robert Cuninghame of Ladyland, Walter Mcperson of blarboy servitor to the forsaids. Signatures of Ewir Campbell of Straquhir, Coline Campbell apparent of Straquhir, witnesses to whose signatures are Jon dow mciloquhonill baine Mcerthor his servitors [*sic*, so baine *may* here be a Christian name unless ' mcerthor ' is a reference to the patronymic of the Laird of Strachur himself].

On 10 June 1596 at Stirling, Registrate 17 Aug. 1596. There is a Bond by Evir Campbell of Ardgartane that he will restore certain horses stolen from Patrick Don at the Castle of Doun in Menteith. Witnessed by Colin Campbell fiar of Strachare, the granter signs as Evir Campbell of Straquhare. (*General Register of Deeds*, vol. 53.)

3 April 1598, at Lochgoilhead

Procuratory by Charles Campbell of Straquhir, fiar of these afterwritten lands with the consent of Ewir Campbell his father for resigning in the Kings hands the 20 shillingland of Stukchabill, 20 shillingland of Beyneglass, 20 shillingland of Callequher, the 20 shilling land of Clocheinbratan, 2 markland of Callytermoir, ½ mkland of Innerymerren, ½ mkland of Nether Callyter, ½ mkland of Coryark, 2 mkland of Innerhaggronye, 1 mkland of little Innerhaggronye, 3 mkland of Innerhyve [?] 1 mkland of Portnellan, 1 mkland of Innerardyhaw [?] 5 pound land of

Ardheyill, ½ mkland of Coneudach extending to 26 markland of old extent in the Sheriffdom of Perth and in the Barony of Glenfalloch. The 3 markland of Sochewr, 4 mk Sochalewnan, 4 mk Kynneg, 3 mk Dewyrling, 4 mk Ballemenoche, 2 mk Garroulie, 3 mk Strachurmoir, 3 mk Straquhirbeg, 3 mk Innerglen, 3 mk Craigend extending to 32 markland in the Sheriffdom of Argyll and Barony of Straquhir for new infeftment to be granted to his son and heir apparent Colin Campbell reserving the liferent of the said lands to the said Charles, and to Ewir Campbell his father. Witnessed by Iain Macfarlane fiar of Arroquhar, Niall Campbell of Drumsynie. John Quhyte [?] . . . Clarke. Donald Murray of . . .

7 April 1598, at Inveraray

Charter of Confirmation by Archibald [7th] Earl of Argyll, Lord Campbell etc. etc. in favour of Colin Campbell eldest son of Charles Campbell fiar of Strathquher and to his heirs male whomsoever of the 18 Markland of Furleynis, proceeding on the resignation of the said Charles, father of Colin into the Earls hands as his Lord Superior, reserving the liferent of the lands to Charles and to Ewir the father of Charles and grandfather to Colin. Signed and sealed by the Earl. Witnessed by Colin Campbell of Lundie, Dugall Campbell of Auchinbreck, Master Niall Campbell, bishop of Argyll, Allan McDugall of Ragray. Containing a Precept of Sasine directed by the Earl to Iain McFarlane fiar of Arroquhar as his baillie for the purpose of Infefting the said Colin.

The Earl's seal is lost.

27 April 1598, at Edinburgh

Precept of Sasine under the Great Seal of King James VI. directed to Iain McFerland fiar of Arroquhar as his Sheriff for that purpose ordering him to infeft Colin Campbell son and heir apparent of Charles Campbell fiar of Straquhir in

the 26 marklands of the Barony of Glenfalloch [which are given as Stukchabill, Boyneglas, Cullequharie, Clochinbratan, Cullytermoir, Innermirren, Nethir Callyter, Coryark, Innerhaggrenye, Litle Innerhaggronye], 3 mklands of Innerhyrill, Portnellan, Innerardoan, Ardchyhill, ½ mk Tonendauche. As also in the above 32 marklands of the Barony of Straquhir [spellings are all practically the same] reserving the liferents of the said Charles and of Iver Campbell his father.

28 April 1598, in the King's bedchamber at Holyrood

Instrument of Resignation by Charles Campbell fiar of Straquhir, with the consent of Ewir Campbell his father in the hands of the King of Scots by his procurator Sir George Elphingstoun of Blythiswode Knight, of all the above 26 markland of Glenfalloch [fully detailed, but spellings much the same as above except the 20 shilling land of Cullequherne and ½ Mark Innerynden are spoken of] also of all the above 32 Marklands of Strachur, also fully detailed as before, in favour of Colin Campbell son and heir apparent of the said Charles. Sir Patrick Murray of Gangis Knight is attorney for the said Colin Campbell. The Liferent of Charles and his father Ewir Campbell is reserved. Done in the King's bedchamber at Holyrood near Edinburgh at 10 A.M. Witnesses, David Moysie, James Prymrois scribe, David Chyrnesyde son of Master William Chyrnsyde Rector of Luss and Commissary of Glasgow and George Cairnes servitor of the said Sir George Elphingstoun. [David Wylie of the Diocese of Glasgow is the Notary Public.]

20 June 1598

Instrument of Sasine [Matthew Herbertson, Notary of the Diocese of Glasgow is N.P.] following on the Royal Precept of 27 April 1598 [above] in favour of Colin Campbell son of Charles Campbell fiar of Strathquhir of all the lands mentioned therein. Iain Mcfarland fiar of Arroquhar is the King's Sheriff. Witnesses David Chirn-

syde, Commissary of Glasgow, Gillephadrick Mᶜilpersyne in Strachur, Iain roy Mᶜilhannych there, Robert Campbell citizen of Dunbarton, Arthur Campbell in Argartan, Iain Mᶜilphoune, Duncan Mᶜfaddrik, and Iain Campbell servitors of the said Iain Mᶜfarlane.

Mᶜilphoune is a corruption of MᶜGillamun=son of the servant of S. Mun. Members of this old sept of unknown origin are often found about Cowall in writs, and their name sometimes appears as Mᶜilwhynne, etc.

23 June 1598

Instrument of Sasine [Matthew Herbertson is again N.P.] following on the above Feu Charter from the [7th] Earl of Argyll dated 7 April 1598 following on the Resignation of Charles Campbell fiar of Straquhur in favour of the said Colin Campbell son of the said Charles of the 18 Markland of Fewrlingis in the Sheriffdom of Argyll. Reserving the Frank tenement to Charles and his father Ewir during their lives. Witnesses Robert Campbell citizen of Dunbarton, David Chirnesyde citizen of Glasgow, Duncan Mᶜfaddrik, Arthur Campbell the elder, Arthur Campbell the younger, Iain roy Mᶜilphoyne, Duncan Mᶜilquhome in Straquhur.

8 August 1598

Registration of a Contract, dated at Stokchabill and Lochdochart 13 June 1598 between Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhy Knight on one part and Colin Campbell apparent of Strachquhoir, and Charles Campbell of Strachquhoir his father for his interest on the other part narrating that the said Charles Campbell then fiar of Strachquhoir in . . . 158– sold to the deceased Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass Knight the 23 Markland of Glenfallach, and John Campbell now of Ardkinglass son and heir of the said Sir James in . . . 158– disponed to the said Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhy the foresaid

lands for the payment of certain duties, in which therefore the said Colin Campbell obliges himself after obtaining himself infeft as heir to the lands, to infeft the said Sir Duncan Campbell in both property and superiority thereof. The said Sir Duncan Campbell is to pay 6000 merks, his cautioners are Duncan Campbell of Carrik and Donald Campbell of Drumghie. (*Register of Deeds*, vol. 65.)

At vol. 62 of this *Register*, Registrate 22 June 1598, is a Submission and Decreet Arbitral between the above Glenurquhy on one part and John Campbell of Ardkinglass for himself and taking burden for Archibald M'Ean dewy alias Campbell on the other part, dated at Edinburgh 4 June 1497—the arbiters being Colin Campbell of Aberuquhill for the former and Auley M^{c}Auley of Ardincaple for the latter—anent the possession of the Isle of Lochdochart and the price thereof. Glenerquhy is, on payment of certain sums and other conditions, to have possession of the island.

This refers to the island castle visible from the railway train, whose possession controlled the Lordship of Glendochart. The walls a few years ago were pointed and built up. I have somewhere a reference to old Iver Campbell of Strachur refusing to give it up, and being besieged in it during the last part of the sixteenth century.

I doubt if, as has been asserted, it was ever held by the MacNabs, as the Menzies of that Ilk as Lords of Glendochart must have first held it—then the Campbells of Strachur, then Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass for a brief time and his son John, and then came the Glenurchy Campbells.

At vol. 70 of this *Register*, Registrate 13 July 1599, is a Discharge by Colin Campbell of Straquhair to the above Knight of Glenurquhy for the sum of 6000 merks as price of the Reversion of the 26 merkland of Glenfalloch and others, conform to the Contract made 13 June 1598 at Stouckchabell and Lochdochart. Discharge dated at Inveraray and witnessed by Niall Campbell of Drumsynie.

26 May 1599

Action at the instance of Charles M^{c}Allaster of Tarbert and Margaret M^{c}Allaster his daughter against Colin Campbell son of Charles Campbell fiar of Straquhir for registration of a Contract between them dated at Otter 2 October 1593 for the marriage of the said Margaret and

Colin wherein she is to be infeft in the 3 Merkland of the Cregan and the lands of Gairforlin and Sokoch Over and others, and the tocher was to be £1000 with 40 great kie.

Witnesses Archibald McAllaster apparent of Tarbert, Hector McAllaster of Balnakill and others. (*Register of Deeds*, vol. 67.)

22 November 1606

Instrument of Sasine [Archibald Campbell of the Diocese of Argyll is N.P.] bearing that Niall Campbell of Drumsyniemoir with his own hands gave Sasine to Ewen Campbell of Dergachie as procurator for Archibald Campbell son of the said Niall Campbell of the lands of Garfeorling as then possessed by Niall and reserving Niall's liferent. Witnesses Iain McNauchtan of Dundaraw, Iain Keir Mcherres, Archibald Mcilleineif Mcarhur, William Millar 'master mason,' Morich McNachtan, and Robert Campbell writer.

Mcherres is a form of McFherghuis, viz. Ferguson.

1610 (no day or month or place given)

Charter of Confirmation by Colin Campbell of Straquhir containing a Novodamus of a Charter dated 21 November 1606 by Niall Campbell of Drumsyniemore in favour of Archibald Campbell son of Niall and the heirs male of his body, whom failing to the heirs male of Niall whomsoever of the 2 Merkland of Gairferling in the Barony of Straquher, the said Archibald being dead when this Confirmation was granted it is declared by the granter that it is to have full effect in favour of Patrick become by his said brother Archibald's death, the eldest son of the said Niall. Reddendo 20 Marks Scots at Martinmass, 1 quart butter, 1 pressand weddir, with the usual services as the other tenants and inhabitants of my lands and Barony of Straquhir are accustomed to do. With 40/- for each herezeld of the feufarmers of the said lands when they fall due. Providing that Patrick and his heirs and

assignees shall be bound to all taxations lie ostingis [*sic* for hostings] of our Supreme Lord the King and of the Earl of Argyll and their successors as often as they occur in my Barony of Strachquhir according to the rate of a 2 Markland of old extent and also paying to me and my heirs at the entry of each heir the duplicand of the said feufarm.

No witnesses or place given, and the seal is lost. But the Charter and Precept of Sasine (upon which this 1610 Confirmation followed) was dated at Garfeorling on 21 November 1606 and was witnessed by Iain McNachtun of Dundaraw, Iain Keir Mcphergus, Archibald Mcillenaif Vic a fwne, William Millar, Master-Mason, Morich McNachtun and Robert Campbell writer.

> Archibald Mcilleneif vic a fwne (evidently McGillamun) of these witnesses is clearly the individual given in the 1606 Sasine as 'Mcarhur,' which may stand for McFerechar, an old sept of Lamonts, and I have sometimes suspected the McGillamuns were of Lamont origin. It may, on the other hand, indicate that Archibald, son of Giollanaomh, was the grandson of a person called Arthur.

This is a quaint document.

16 and — May 1615

Discharge by Donald McKilchyniche VcDonell VcKyniche alias McCallum onlie son of Gilechyniche VcDonnell in Craigdow and Janet McTurnour his relict in favour of Coline Campbell of Straquhir of all damages actions and pursuits competent to them against the said Colin on account of the slaughter of the defunct Gilechyniche VcDonell by him the said Colin, which is thus referred to in the Discharge.

'Forsamikle as Colin Campbell of Straquhir being in the moneth of October anno 1613 havelie diseasit with the fever and zairby be ye vehemencie and rage yairof being past his naturall knawledge and bereft of his wittes and sensis it happenet upon accident his keipar being sumway absent that ye said Coline raise in ane rage and ane charged

gun being in ye chamber quhair he lay he took ye samyn in his hand and ye said umqle Gelchyneche being ze first persoun yat enterit in ye said chamber was yairly suddenlie slane Quhilk fact abone written I ye said Donald and utheris frendis allya and kintent of the said umqle Gilchyniche acknowledges and now because the said Coline Campbell of Straquhir after his convalescatioun is become maist penitent for ye said cryme and in declaratioun of his penitence has contentit payet and delyverit to me and to Jonet McTurneur relict of the said umquhile Gilchyniche for ourselfes and in name and behalf of ye haill remanent four branches als weele of father as mothers syde certain great soumes of money for assylement of ye said slauchter ' etc.

The Discharge is conceived in very ample and comprehensive terms, and it is remarkable that the son takes burden on him for the ' Cheif ' of the defunct, for whose name a blank is left in the deed. Done at Inverallachane and Ardgartan. Witnesses Andro McFarlane of Drumfade, Malcome McNachtane brother german to Alexander McNachtane of Doundaraw, Robert Buchannane servitor to Robert Alexander Notary at Drimen, Dowgall Mcfarlane in Tullichentull, Johne Mcfarlane in Kenmuir, Donald Campbell and Donald oig McDowgall in Lochgoylsheid friend to the granter on the father's side, and Duncan Mctavis [?] of Ter [?] Robert Fergusoun is Notary.

There was an ancient race of small barons called McOlchynich of Chappel Verna in Strachur who seem to be of the above granters' kindred.

2 May 1617, at Chappelverna

Charter of Confirmation by Colin Campbell of Straquhir with consent of Kathreine Mknachtan his spouse, in favour of Archibald McEan roy McOlcheinich lawful son to Iain roy McOlcheinich son of Gillespic McGillechienich of Chappelverna who had had a Charter of the said lands viz. the half Merkland of Chappelverna, from Charles Campbell of Straquhir and Elizabeth Campbell his spouse

dated on 17 April 1580 at Ballemanach which Charles and Elizabeth were the parents of Colin the granter of the present charter and are both referred to as deceased. The lands of Chappelverna are described as having been held by the ancestors of the said Archibald McCayn roy McolchinnicH past all memory of man and that voluntarily. To be held in feu and heritage etc. as in previous infeftments. Reddendo 20 shillings in money , 1 pressand 'zarlie' viz. 1 yeir old weddir, 1 pynt coig full of butter 2 poultry.

Witnesses Evir Campbell appeirand of Penymoir, Archibald McIllespick of Baillie, Johne Campbell sone [?] to the commissar, Malcolm fischear servitor to Mr James Kirk, Evire Campbell brother german to umquhile Robert Campbill Captain of Dunune, Johnne Mcillephudrick Vcfloyne, John McNachtane son to umquhile Jon McNachtan of Doundaraw. Reserving the liferent to Iain roy McOlcheinich father of the said Archibald.

Signed. Archibald Campbell Notary Public.
Kath McNachtan with my hand led.

This writ is in English. The seal is lost.

McOlcheinnich is derived from Giollachennich, son of the servant of S. Cainnech or Kenneth. This family probably had some hereditary office connected either with the Campbells of Strachur or more probably with the ancient Church of Kilmalasch, S. Molais alias Laserian of Leithglen, the early Celtic founder of the Parish Church standing in the clachan of Strachur.

I have references in my own papers to the Baron McOlchinnich, and in Cowall there were several of these small 'Barons,' who can often be traced for generations.

The lands lie in the Glen of the Cur, not on the Loch Fyne side of the low watershed. It is possible that a dedication to S. Mernoch or Marnoch lies concealed in the place-name.

15 May 1632, at Over Craigane in Straquhur

Charter by Colin Campbell of Straquher with consent of Katherine McNachtan his spouse considering that his predecessors for sundry good respects voluntarily disponed

to umquhile Gillespic McOlchynich during all his lifetime and after his decease to umquhile Iain Roy his son and to his heirs male 'quhatsumevir' all and haill the half Merkland called Chappelverna lying in Straquhir, Parish of Lochgoylesheid [*sic*] he now in corroboration again of the grant made to Archibald McEan roy VcIlchynich son lawful to the said umquhile Iain Roy his father, grants to Iain McIlespic VcIain roy VcIlchynich son lawful to the said Archibald, the said ½ Merkland with the gressum of 4 grite ky and the rest in the out field with 3 young ky, 7 sheep, 1 horse and 1 mare. Signed by the granter and his wife. Witnesses Gilchreist McArthour my servitor, Duncan McOlchyinch in Straquhir, Duncan McCawyle there reserving always to the said Archibald McEan roy VcIlchynich and [blank] his spouse their liferent of the said ½ Merkland. Signed Colin Campbell of Straquhir and by G. McArthour and W. Moresoun witnesses.

Lochgoilhead had evidently at this time absorbed Strachur Parish, a foolish arrangement which did not last long.

15 May 1632

Sasine on the above [Walter Morrisone clerk of the Diocese of Dunblane is N.P.] Colin Campbell of Straquhur appeared in person at his 6 shilling and 8 pennyland of Chappelvernag [*sic*] and gave Sasine to Iain McIllespie VcEan roy Vcolchynich—reserving Archibalds liferent. Witnesses Alexander McEwin VcGregor, Gilbert McArthur servitors of the said Colin Campbell, Duncan McOlchynich in Straquhir Donald McEwir there and Donald Mcolchynich there.

General Notes by the Duke of Argyll

Glendochart has apparently been thought to have been held previous to 1300 by the Macgregors. I believe this to be erroneous and that they were of Campbell origin.

A certain John Glendochir on the 3 March 1238 is a witness to a Charter by Malduin 3rd Earl of Lennox.

On 28 August 1296 Malcolm and Patrick de Glendochart (probably son and grandson of the above John) did homage to King Edward I. at Berwick-on-Tweed.

Circa 1260 Malcolm of Glendochyr is witness to an undated Charter from Malise, Earl of Strathern to Sir David de Graham (*Montrose Charters*). Malcolm and Patrick were evidently forfeited, as when King Robert the Bruce established himself on the throne he granted Glendochart to Alexander Menzies, who married Egidia sister to the High Steward, husband to the Princess Marjorie Bruce.

Now Alexander Mennes or Menes (Menzies) of Glendochart married a sister of Ever or Iver Cambell of Strachur son of Sir Arthur Cambell who had likewise done homage to Edward in 1296.

On the 30 July 1349 we find Evar Cambell having a Charter from Alexander Menes son and heir of Alexander Mennes Lord of Glendochirid.

Circa 1359. In another Charter Evar Cambell appears as Uncle (Avunculus) of Alexander Menes son of the deceased Alexander Menes, and heir of the deceased (blank in the original).

In the undated (but prior to 1364) Charter of Wadset by Ywar Cambell Lord of Strathchurr to his son Arthur Cambell of the Glencro, Kanlochlong Gannayn and Ardgardancha (Ardgartan) lands we have that stipulation about the holding of Courts and that in the event of convictions for theft or homicide the culprit was to be hung on the gallows (*ad furcas*) of the heirs of Malcolm Cambell. Also Arthur's reddendo is to be paid to the heirs of the said Malcolm viz. a pair of gloves or 3 silver pennies at Pentecost yearly as Blench Farm.

I think it quite possible that the Malcolm mentioned is identical with the one called in 1296 de Glendochart; if so, and if he was forfeited at one time, he or his heirs were evidently restored to some of their ancient rights in the reign of King David II.

Otherwise this Malcolm Cambell must have been the Lord of Ardkinglass *of that older line* which died out or were forfeited about 1380.

Certainly Gannayn mentioned in the *circa* 1370 Wadset is Gaunan on the shores of Loch Long and which has ever since 1390 anyway formed part of the Ardkinglass Estate; the gallows was at Tomachrocher in the woods above Baichieban looking across Loch Fyne, no great distance from the old site of the Castle of Ardkinglass on Ruadhmor.

On 7 June (1374) at Scone. Robert II. confirmed a gift which Malcolm Cambelle son and heir of Dugall Cambelle made and granted to Dugall Cambelle [*sic* for Duncan] his brother of the 3 farthingland of Gaunay, nearest the land of Crechan and the farthingland of Glencre nearest the Loch called Lochanressaliche and the halfpennyland of Glenhifernmore with pertinents in Argyll. To be held to our beloved Duncan Cambelle [*sic*] and his heirs in feu and heritage. It is headed Confirmacio Duncani Cambelle. (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. i. No. 480, p. 171.)

> These lands have always formed part of Ardkinglass, on which account the Index of this Great Seal volume treats these Cambells as de Ardkinglass, though this designation does not appear in the Charter.

Among the MacFarlane MSS. in the Advocates' Library is an indistinct fragment dealing with the relations of Sir Niall Cambell of Lochow, in which he says 'another 'son or brother to Sir Neill was Sir Arthur Cambell Knight 'whose son Eugene is described "filius quondam Domini 'Arthuri Cambell militis" gets a Charter from Robert the 'great Steward of Scotland of some lands—of the Castle 'and Bailiary of Rosneth in the year 13—' (he means the 1334 Charter) 'and this Yvir gets the Barony of Glen-'dochart in the Sheriffdom of Perth,' then he says 'Eyvar 'Cambell many lands in Dominio suo de Glendochart in 1340' (meaning, I expect, the 1349 charter from Alexander Mennes). He then mentions the grant by 'this same 'Yvar Cambell Dominus de Strachur to carrissimo filio suo 'Arthuro Cambell of the lands of Kenlochlong, and from 'this there is a direct progress in the family writs I have 'seen is lineally come the present Captain John Campbell

'of Strachur. Of this family of Strachur the Campbells of 'Cessnock say they are a very ancient branch. I really '(think) they are off Arthur Cambell son of Yver Cambell 'of Strachur who gets a wadset from his father of the 'Denariatum terre de Kenlochalong et quadrantem terre 'in Glencro et quadrantem terre de Ardgardarcha till they 'should be redeemed by his fathers heir. Sir Colin (Camp-'bell of Lochow) had three sons Sir Neill the heir of his 'family, Sir Donald who had a grant for his faithful 'services from King Robert the Bruce (of) the half of 'the Barony of Redcastle which he made over to Sir 'Duncan Cambell his (viz. Sir Donald's) son at the time 'he gat the great Barony and estate of Loudon by the 'marriage of Susan daughter and sole heir of Sir Reginald 'Crawfurd of Loudon for he obtained a Charter from King 'Robert "Duncano Cambell milite et Susanne sponse sue" 'and Arthur the third brother was the first founder and 'the ancestor of the ancient branch of the Campbells 'of the family of Strachquer. There is an ancestral '[tradition] Loudoun has out of Memory that the ancestor 'of the House of Straquir and the great house of Loudon 'were originally two brothers.'

Another old genealogy at Inveraray has a passage about the origin of the Strachur branch. 'Of this Duncan dou' (son of Dougal Cambell of Lochow son of Duncan Cambell) 'are descended the Clan Arthur Campballs whilk is this 'day the house of Strathcuire, a house famous of the 'descent of many brave gentlemen especially the noble 'house of Loudon, here it is alleged by some that the 'house of Loudon is immediately descended and were a 'brother of the house in respect there is ane evident in 'the charter chest of Loudon bearing that that brother 'got a portion of Land from the house called Benderloch 'howsoever the difference in a matter of such antiquity is 'not great being either from mediate or immediate brother 'of the house by Gods grace with litle more time this 'shall be tryed.'

There was a very old branch of the Clan O'Duibhne from which the Campbells descend who never bore the surname

Campbell known as MacArthur of Innistrynich and Tirevadich on Lochaw much of whose genealogy in the late mediaeval and subsequent centuries I have elucidated. A branch of them were hereditary Captains of Innischonnel Castle to the Campbell Chiefs of Lochow and lost it owing to Duncan MacArthur being convicted of theft in 1613 when a long line of MacLachlan Captains Cadets of the House of Craigenterve became Captains of Innischonnell which was used as a Prison long after the Argylls ceased to use it as a Residence or safe retreat.

A genealogy of the Argylls in the Dewar MSS. at Inveraray speaks of one of the early O'Duibhne's of Lochow as Art 'Arm-dearg' who had ane red cross to his sleeve for his office in the Kings Court and left 3 sons.

(1) Art who dwelt at Innis Druidhneach (Inistrynich) a quo Clan Arthor. (2) Paruic or Paul an Sporain treasurer unto the King who from him got a Royal grant of Eiridinn (Eredine) and Castle Connell on Lochow. He had a daughter AIFE (or Eva) who married her cousin Giollaesbuig. (3) Duncan who went to France issue 2 sons. One of whom remained in England and Giollaesbug or Archibald the younger son who married his cousin AIFE.

He proceeds to relate that a subsequent MacArthur of Innistrynich left 3 sons.

(1) Arthur who went to Strachur in Cowall. He had 18 merkland at the head of Loch Long called Suidhe Artuir, one side of the slope of Glencro, viz. Ardgartan and the side of Loch Long to its head, the slope of one side of Glenluin to the head of Beann Mheadhoin were all part of the said 18 merklands. He also possessed Glenfalloch till he gave it to a son of Black Duncan of the Cowl (Carrachd) of Glenurchy as tocher with his daughter.

(2) Finlay who stayed at Innistrynich and his descendants were called Clann Fhionnlaidh (MacKinlays).

(3) Iain who went to Craignish a quo a sept called Clan Iain of Craignish.

He adds of Arthur and Finlay that it was not known which was the eldest (perhaps they were twins) so one of

them agreed to be military Captain of Clan Arthur. The latter was called McArthur of the Antlered Ram from his armorial bearings, that is to say Finlay.

From the Argyll Charters it is certain that for ages the Mac Arthurs of Tirivadich or Inistrynich held the Hereditary Office of Serjeantry or Mair of Fee of the Barony of Lochow and also the office of Bailiary of all the Lands on the sides of Upper Lochow which pertained to Clan Arthur (Lord Lorne's Charter of 8 March 1634). They were bound for ever to uphold a Hall Chamber and Kitchen in the Isle of Inistrynich with Lord Lorne's help and they were bound to come and ride with Lord Lorne and his heirs in forensic services, viz. hunting, besieging of enemies both in hosts and with his enemies as the rest of the tenants do when armies chance to be.

The Infeftments from the Argylls stipulate about these vassals ' having the surname of Clan Arthur.'

In 1567 a Feud broke out between Archibald Campbell of Inverawe against the Clan Arthour with some of the Clan Vikvicar, the Chief of Clan Arthour who was Duncan MacArthur of Tirivadech, Captain of Innischennell and his eldest son Iain, and many of the Makvicars were drowned by the Inverawes in what must have been a fight on the Loch.

On 2 Dec. 1567 at Inveraray, Dugall Campbell fiar of Inverawe obliges himself to submit to 4 Campbell arbiters with Archibald 5th Earl of Argyll as oversman and to resign all the Bailliary of all the lands on the side of Lochaw pertaining to Clan Arthour and as many other lands as ordered by the Judges. Dugall's father Archibald Campbell of Inverawe had also been guilty of the above misdeeds. In the remission granted Iain McFinla MacArthur is one of the next of kin, and on 18 July 1569 as Iain McArtur of Tirivadig the said Earl of Argyll gives him a charter of all and haill the office of Bailiarie of all and sundry the lands and heritages lying on the sides of Over Lochow pertaining and belonging to Clan Arthur with their haill pertinents.

I am further sure the Clan Vicar had a remote common origin with the MacArthurs, and that they probably descend from that Art the son of Bicor ' of the Britons ' who slew Mongan, son of Fiachra Lurgan, with a stone in A.D. 620 (*Annals of the Four Masters*).

The Annals of Clonmacnoise at 624 has Mongan mac Fiaghna,

a very well-spoken man and much given to the wooing of women; was killed by one Bicoir, a Welshman, with a stone.

The Annals of Tighernach at 620 has Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan, dies slain with a stone by Artur, son of Bicor of Britain. This event stirred up Becc Boirche, the King of Ulster who died in 716, to sing :—

Cold is the wind across Islay
Warriors of Cantire are coming
They will commit a ruthless deed.
They will kill Mongan, son of Fiachna.
The Church of Cluan Airthir [1] to-day
Famous the four on whom it closed
Cormac the gentle with great suffering
And Illand the son of Fiachu.
And the other twain
Whom many tribes did serve.
Mongan son of Fiachna Lurgan
And Ronan son of Tualhal.[2]

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[1] Reeves, *Adamnan*, note N, p. 373, thinks this is the place now called Magheracloon (Machaire Clúana, Co. Monaghan), but it may be somewhere on Lochaw, where so many tales about Mongan lingered when the Dewar MSS. were collected in 1860-80. Dun-Mongan is above Barbreck.

[2] King of Airthira or Eastern Orighialla, Co. Armagh.

THE CAMPBELLS OF AUCHINBRECK

It therefore seemed proper that, like similar material in Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections, it should be printed and thus made generally available.[1] A few notes have been added, especially where explanations or the correction of obvious errors seemed desirable. But readers must take the MS. as it stands with all its imperfections, realising, however, that for the period from round about 1700 onwards the compiler or compilers had means of knowledge not now open to us. It is also to be noted that the National Library possesses a typed copy of the MS. with many notes by Mr. Herbert Campbell, to which inquirers are referred.

The Campbells of Auchinbreck for long held an important position in the clan. Their estates were very large,[2] and according to a MS. in the National Library (34.5.22) the 'Knights of Auchenbreck are heretable Colonels of Argyll & hold the right hand under Argyle which honour they procured by their gallant behaviour in the war with the MacDonalds of Kintyre.' And, as is well known, Sir Duncan, the second baronet, was killed at Inverlochy while leading the clan against Montrose. On the death in 1814 of Sir James, the sixth baronet, the title passed to his cousin, an officer in the French

[1] Scot. Hist. Society, First Series, vols. 33 and 34.

[2] The great extent of the Auchinbreck estates as possessed by Sir Dugald Campbell is shown by apprizings for debts at the instance of various creditors between 1661 and 1664. The charters thereon recorded in the Register of the Great Seal include the lands of Minart, Killmichaelbeg, Ardochastile, Gatenseniche, Knock, Galdanache, Achnabreck, Ballemoir, Killmichaell, Willich, Moneneirnyche, Kirktown, Kilmichael and Tunnes; the two Bravalliches, the two Ederlinges and Carren in Glassarie; the lands of Castle Swyne, Ardnay, Kilbryde, Donnorswag, Dalcort, Dennay, Dryinche, Kilmichael Innerlassay, Barnagad, the two Areevaigs, Auchnamarra, Oibnenen, Kilmoir and Killeig, Barmelochan, Innerneill, Ardnagald, Downing, Drumfyne, Gartagrenache, Ardno Ervarie, Ariling, Lecknabane and Ariechonan in Knapdaill; the lands of Carnastrie with Castle in Ardskendneis—all held of Argyll; and also the lands of Auchinbreck, Carrignot, Strontian, the lands called Halfpennykil, Knockmealing and Stelag in Cowal, held of the Prince and Steward of Scotland.

army, after whose death without male issue it was, after a service, 20 Sept. 1847, as heir general to 'his cousin Sir Dugald Campbell of Auchinbreck Bart.,' assumed by John Eyton Campbell of Kildaloig in Kintyre, and is now held by his descendant. There is, however, printed in an Appendix (p. 89) a communication which the editor has received from Mr. Douglas Campbell of New York, and if the pedigree there stated is proved Mr. Campbell seems to be the present head of the family.

GENEALOGIE OF THE FAMILY OF AUCHINBRECK

From Duncan-an-adh

Sir Duncan Campbell, commonly called Duncan-an-Adh (that is fortunate or prosperous) was the last Knight of Lochaw, and is designed Duncan Lord Camille, in a charter granted to him by King Jas. the 2d. of the Barony of Kenlochrowel in Cowal, dated the 22d June 1452.[1] He married 1st Lady Marjory Daughter to Robert Duke of Albany Governor and Brother to Robert 3d King of Scotland (She was Grandchild[2] to Lady Marjory Bruce K. Robert the Bruce's Daughter by whom the Crown came to the Steuarts) by her he had Issue vizt: Archibald roy Earl of Argyll,[3] of whom the present John Duke of Argyll and Greenwich is lineally descended: And Sir Colin Campbell first Laird of Glenurchy Knight of Rhodes, commonly called Callen dubh na Roimh, of whom the present John Earl of Braedalbane is descended. To his 2d Lady he marryd Dam Margaret Steuart Daughter to Sir John Steuart of Ardgowan (now Blackhall) King Robert the 3d's natural son, By whom he had Duncan first Laird of Achinbreck, Neil first Laird of Elangreg And Archd. first Laird of Ottir. He gave his Son Duncan of Achinbreck as Patrimony the Lands of Clenlettir in Cowall, as appears by his Charter thereanent dated 20th. July 1435. And also a twenty pound land in Glen-

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[1] This charter as recorded is 'Duncano domino Cambel.' In a still earlier precept under the signet of James I., dated 31 March 1427, he is designed 'Ye Lorde Kambel,' and in a Parliament held on 10 March 1429-30 as 'Dominus de Lochaw.' (*Highland Papers*, ii. p. 153 and note 2.)

[2] Her father Albany was a grandson, so she was a great-granddaughter of Marjory Bruce.

[3] Archibald Roy, otherwise Gilleasbuig or Celestin, died in the lifetime of his father. His son Colin was the first Earl of Argyll.

aray with the Office of Stewartrie betwixt the Waters of Fine and Leckan. In excambion whereof Colin Earl of Argyll Chancellor of Scotland Son to the said Earl Archibald roy granted a Charter to the said Duncan of Auchinbreck his Uncle of the 40 Mk. Ld. of Minart and others in Glasrie [1] with the Stewartrie of Glasrie dated 12th. July 1462. The three above mentioned Charters are extant among Auchinbreck's papers.

Duncan Campbell the first Laird of Achinbreck Son to Duncan-an-adh was marryd [2] to [Anna daughter of Iain son of Allan M'Cowle of Lorne] (Achinbreck's papers [3] to be searched for this Lady's name) by whom he had Dugald his Son.

Dugald Campbell of Achinbreck Son to the said Duncan was married to the heires of Lamont [4] by whom he had Archibald his Son.

Archibald Campbell of Achinbreck Son to the said Dugald (in some Writes designed of Kilmichel) married 1st. Campbell Daughter to the Laird of Ardkinglas: by whom he had 1. Dugald of Achinbreck 2. Duncan of Castleswine 3. Donald of Kilmorrie 4. Mr. Archibald of Danna and . The said Archibald

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[1] Included among these Glassarie lands was apparently the 2 merk land of Achnabreck, not to be confused with the original holding of Achinbreck in Cowal from which the family took its territorial designation.

[2] A copy of the dispensation for the marriage of Duncan Cambel de Achinbreck and this lady dated 29 January 1456 is given by Mr. Riddell. (Riddell MSS. in National Library, b.m. 132 (1).)

[3] Mr. Riddell says (b.m. 132 (1) *supra*) that in February 1838 the Auchinbreck writs were 'in the Auditors Office, Edin^{r} Reg^{r} Office. They are in the custody of Mr. Smith, Agent for the Skinners Company, who I believe possess the property. I saw them through the agency of Mr. Clason, W.S., on the claim of Campbell of Kildaloig to the Auchenbreck Baronetcy.' The editor is informed that these writs are now in the possession of Sir Charles Ralph Campbell.

[4] She apparently had a sister married to the Laird of Maclachlan, and their children, 'Lauchlan M^{c}Lauchlane of Strathlauchlan' and Archibald Campbell of Auchinbreck, as 'oyes and heirs of Lyne to umquhile John Lamont of Inneryne their grandfather,' in 1546-7 made claims on the Lamont estates. (Inventory of Lamont Papers, Scot. Record Society, Nos. 168, 169.)

was again married to the Earl of Argyll's Daughter[1] by whom he had John Campbell of Strondour whose offspring is now extinct.

Dugald Campbell of Achinbreck eldest Son to the said Archibald succeeded him in his Estate and was married to Fingwel Ni VcConil[2] Daughter of M'Donald of Ilay but had no issue.

Duncan Campbell Second Son to the said Archibald succeeded his Brother Dugald, And was married to Mary M'Leod heiress to M'Leod of the Harries.[3] By whom he had Dugald who was by K. Cha. 1st. created Knight Baronet of Nova Scotia Conform to his Charter dated [12 January 1628] wherein there are many Privileges.[4]

Sir Dugald Campbell Son to the said Duncan succeeded his Father;[5] and was first married to Lady Mary

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[1] Catharine, daughter of second Earl of Argyll. She was married first to Lachlan Cattanach Maclean of Duart, who tried to drown her at the Lady's Rock off the coast of Mull. He was, in 1523, killed by her brother, Sir John Campbell of Calder, and she then married Auchinbreck.

[2] In 1569 she had a liferent infeftment of certain lands.

[3] For an interesting account of the prolonged contest regarding the marriage of this lady, see Gregory, *History of the Western Highlands and Islands*, pp. 203 *et seq.* She is said to have been for some years a maid of honour, 'being no doubt one of the Queens celebrated Maries.' In a charter dated 16 June 1570 Argyll grants to his beloved Mariota ne vec loyde, future wife of Duncan Campbell, Captain of Castell Sweyne, various lands in Knapdell on the resignation of Dugall Campbell of Achinbreck. In the sasine she is described as *heres de Herreis* and Duncan as apparent heir of Achinbreck. The marriage took place about 1573. Her testament as Marie vick Cloyd, relict of Duncan Campbell of Castle Sweyne, was given up on 3 August 1607.

[4] The Patent was dated at Whitehall, 12 January 1628 (Riddell MS. Baronetage). He seems to have been knighted at an earlier date. The Scrymgeour Inventory (Scot. Record Society) contains the following entry (378): 'Contract of marriage betuix Dougall Campbell of Auchenbrek on the ane pairt and the Constabill and Katherene Scrymgeour his douchter daitit 26 Aprile anno lxxx ten.' But there seems no further reference to this marriage.

[5] On 22 July 1620 Dominus Dowgaldus Campbell de Auchinbrek Miles was served heir of Dugal Campbell of Kilmichael *patrui* in terris de Auchinbrek cum Molendino—terris de Camquhort—terris de Stronfyane—terris nunc nuncupatis Halfpennyhill—terris de Knokmeling et Stelag in dominio de Cowell. (Argyll Retours, No. 23.)

This shows plainly that the original Auchinbreck from which the family

Erskine Sister to Thomas Viscount of Fentoun, By whom he had two Sons Archibald and Duncan, and two Daughters, ANNE marryd to the Laird of Lochnel, And Fingwel married to the Laird of Coll—He was thereafter married to Dame Isabel Boid [1] Daughter to My Lord Boid: By whom he had three Daughters, who were married to the Laird of Newark, the Sherriff of Bute, and Graham of Braco—Sir Dugald also had a natural Daur. Moir who was in 1640 marryd to Colin M'Lachlan Capt. of Innishonnel—The said Archibald his eldest Son Resigned the Estate in favour of his Brother Duncan.

SIR DUNCAN [2] second son to the sd Sir Dugald succeeded him, and was married to Margaret Blair Daughter to the Laird of Blair who died without issue. He was thereafter married to Maxwell Daughter to the Laird of Newark. By whom he had 1. Sir Dugald his eldest Son, and a Daughter who died unmarried—The said Sir Duncan was again married to Dame Jean Colquhoun Lady Cathcart by whom he had 2. Archibald Campbell of Knockamilie who was married to Margaret Campbell daur. to the Tutor of Calder, by whom he had a Son Sir Duncan 3. James Campbell 4. William Campbell of Wester Kaimes and 5. Alexr. Campbell of Strondour [3] and 2 natural Sons Donald and Duncan.

SIR DUGALD CAMPBELL eldest Son to the said Sir Duncan succeeded to him but died unmarried—He had a natural Daughter married to the Laird of Duntroon.[4]

SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL Son to the said Archibald Campbell of Knockumilie and Nephew to the last Sir

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took its designation was in Glendaruel. The lands of Auchinbreck in Glassarie belonged in property to a branch of the Lamonts.

[1] Dame Isobel Boyd was the widow of John Blair, younger of that Ilk. After the death of Auchinbreck she was accused by Hamilton of Silvertonhill of having practised witchcraft and incantations against him many years before.

[2] Killed at Inverlochy 1645.

[3] In Part II. by some mistake these sons of Sir Duncan are made his grandsons.

[4] He had also a daughter Mary, married to John Chambers of Gaitgirth. (*R.M.S.*, 5 May 1665.)

Dugald succeeded to him; and was married to Lady Henrieta Lindesay Daur. to the Earl of Belcarras (procreat betwixt him and Lady Anne M'Kenzie Daughter to the Earl of Seaforth, who after Belcarras's death was married to the Earl of Argyll) by whom he had Sir James Campbell—he had also a natural Son Donald who died abroad in Jamaica.

Sir James Campbell Son to the said Sir Duncan succeeded his Father And was married 1st to Dame Janet McLeod Daughter to the Laird of McLeod, By whom he had Duncan his eldest Son who was married to Mris Clerk of whom there is a son James: and Anne Lady Lochiel[1] of whom there are several children: Besides Dugald and other children who died young. 2. Sir James was again married to Dame Susanna Campbell eldest Daughter to Sir Alexr. Campbell of Calder By whom he hase James, Gilbert, Alexander, William, Elizabeth and Anne Campbells. 3. He was thereafter married to Dame Margaret Campbell Daughter to the Laird of Caradel by whom he hase James and other Children.

[1] She was the wife of 'the Gentle Lochiel' of the '45.

GENEALOGY OF THE CADETS OF THE FAMILY OF AUCHENBRECK

Archibald the third Laird of Auchenbreck (commonly called Gillespie McDhuil) was marryd to the Laird of Ardkinglas' Daughter And by her had 5 sons viz: 1. Dugald, who succeeded him. 2. Duncan of Castleswine who succeeded his brother Dugald. 3. Donald of Kilmorrie. 4. Mr. Arch$^{d.}$ of Danna. 5. . . . .

The said Donald of Kilmorrie was marryd to Steuart of Kildonnan's Daughter by whom he had (as appears by his Latter Will 7 Novem$^{r.}$ 1593 now in my Custody) the following Issue vizt. 1. Dugald of Kilmorrie. Duncan, Vicar of Kilenan. 3. Archibald. 4. Colin. 5. Patrick (commonly called Padrick dow) and 6. Marion.

A. 1. The said Dugald of Kilmorry was marryed to [Elizabeth Lamont][1] by whom he had 1. Dugald who died unmarryed but left a natural Daughter Mary who was marryd to Baron Lamonts Brother and left Issue . . .

B. 2. Duncan who was marryd to Silvercraigs Daughter and by her had a Daur. marryd to Don$^{d.}$ McTavish Auchachoish of whom Alexr. McTavish late of Auchachoish . . .

B. 3. Patrick who succeeded to the Estate of Kilmorrie and was marryd 1st. to M'Lachlan of Lephenmores Daur. of whom there was no Issue. 2dly. to Grisel Campbell Daur. to Dond. Campbell of Kilmichel in Bute his Cousin german, By who he had . . . Donald who succeeded him and dying without male Issue, made over the Estate to Mr. Dugald Campbell then of Torblaren thereafter of Kilmorrie . . .

B. 4. John who was marryd to ~ by whom he had a son Donald marryd to old Strondours Daughter whose Son Archd. was marryd and died without Issue. The said John had another Son called Patrick oig

[1] Lamont Inventory, Nos. 339-341.

who left a Son and a Daur. Catharine both dead without issue.

B. 5. a Daughter [1] marryd to Lamont of Stronalbanach and left 3 Sons vizt. Archd. late of Stronalbanach, James Father of Patrick now of Strone and Angus.

A. 2. Duncan Campbell Vicar of Kilinan (2d. Son to Donald of Kilmorry and commonly called Duncan Vicar) was marryd to the Laird of Loups Daughter By whom he had

B. 1. Mr. Dugald Campbell Parson of Lettirkennie in Ireland.[2]

2. Donald. 3. Major Duncan Campbell Governor of Antigua and

4. Coline.

N.B.—Dond. was marryd and left a Daur. Finguel who was marryd to Mr. Neil Malcom Parson of Lochow Grandfayr. by the Mother to John McKellar now of Maam . . . Major Duncan and Coline left no Issue that I know of.

B. 1. The said Mr. Dugald Campbell was marryd to Annabell Daur. to Hamilton of Torrens and Barncleugh by whom he had 21 Sons and 9 Daughters—Eighteen of his Sons and Daurs died unmarryd. But there survived him

C. 1. Capn. George Campbell who was marryd to Ann Melvile but died without Issue Excepting a natural Son George who died at Newcastle a Cloathier in good Business—

C. 2. William who was marryd 1st to Lamont of Stronalbanach's Sister by whom he had 2 Daurs. viz. Moir who was marryd to Malcom McNeil of Kerobline and Annabel who was marryd to Archd. M'Vicar Merchd. in Campbeltoun of both there is Issue. He was again marryd to Mary Campbell (Relict of Archibald Campbell of Ormsary and Daur. of Dugd. Campbell Parson of Knapdale) by whom he had 2 Daurs. Janet marryd to

[1] Moir Campbell was the wife of Duncan Lamont of Stronalbanach in 1633.

[2] Mr. Dugald *ob.* 16 October 1671.

Mr James Stevenson of whom there are two Sons George and Alexr. and 2—Elisabeth dyed unmarried.

C. 3. John Campbell of Kildalloig Chamberlain of Kintyre[1] marryd to Elizabeth McNeil Daur. of Lachlan McNeil of Lossit by whom he had

D. 1. Duncan who succeeded him and was marryd to Margaret Hamilton Daur. to the Laird of Brownmoor by whom he had James who succeeded him and died unmarryd And Elizabeth marryd to Mr. Patrick Campbell now Minr. of N. Knapdale.

D. 2. Mr. Dugald Campbell Minr. at Southend Kintyre who succeeded the said James his Nephew And was marryd 1. to Grisel Daur. to Bailly Angus Campbell Broyr. to Skipnige by whom he had a Son John who died young. 2ndly to Ann McDonald Daughter to Sanda by whom he hase 2 Sons John now Kildalloig and Dugald And 3 Daurs. Helen, Elizabeth, and Annabell.

D. 3. Mr. Lachlan Campbell first Minister at Campbelton and then at Cable Street in Dublin, he died unmarryd.

D. 4. William who died on the Expedition to Darien unmarryd.[2]

D. 5. Archd.[3] Sherriff Clerk of Argyll now of Danna marryd to Mary Brown Daughter of Robt. Brown Merchd. in Inveraray by whom he hase Adam, John now conjunct Clerk with him, Robert and a Daur. Susanna.

D. 6. Capn. Robert Campbell Shipmaster at Deal in Kent marryd to Elizabeth Pye Daur. of Mr. Tho. Pye of Deal by whom he left a Son Robert.

D. 7. Neil who died abroad unmarryd.

D. 8. Daniel Collector of Excise in Kintyre marryd to Margt. McDonald Daur. of Sanda by whom he hase Daughters and a Son John[4] and Daur—natural Issue.

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[1] From this John is descended Sir Charles Ralph Campbell, the present baronet.

[2] On board *The Rising Sun*. Ednr. Tests., 1 March 1708, where he is described as son of John Campbell of Kildalloig.

[3] *Ob.* 13 March 1750. (*Scots Mag.*)

[4] Mr. H. Campbell thinks that he also had a son, Collector Dugald Campbell, from whom descended Major-Gen. Sir James Campbell of Sanda (vide *Records of Clan Campbell* in H.E.I.C., p. 107.)

D. 9. Mary marryd to Alexr. Campbell of Kirnan by whom she had sevl. children who all died young excepting 1 Daughter Henrieta marryd to Ard. McLachlan your. of Killenochanock[1] of whom 2 Daurs.

D. 10. Annabel marryd to Mr. Chas. Steuart Minr. at Campbeltown of whom there are three Sons Peter, Robert and Dugald and 3 Daurs. Elizabeth, Mary And Annabell.

D. 11. Anne marryd to Mr. Andrew Duncanson Minister of Kilcalmanell But hase no Issue.

N.B.—Kildallog had several other children who died young . . .

C. 4. The above Mr. Dugald Parson of Lettirkenny had 3 Daurs. marryd 1 in Ireland to Boid—One to Mr. John Lindsay Minr. at Kilchrenan (of whom Mr. Dugd. Lindsay late Minr. at Clachandysart who left a son & a Daughter) And Giles marryd to Mr. Robert Duncanson Minr. of Campbelton dead without Issue . . .

A. 3. Archd. third Son to Donald of Kilmorry (to enquire about his Issue).

A. 4. Colin of Kilmichell in Bute (4th Son to Donald of Kilmorry was marryd to by whom he had a Son

B. 1. Donald who succeeded him and marryd by whom he had 3 Sons vizt. Colin & Dugd. dead unmarryd & Duncan Dyster in Glasgow who had 3 daurs. marryd in the low Country. The said Dond. had also 3 Daurs.

C. 1. Catharine marryd to Dond. McLachlan of Carnairn.

C. 2. Grisel marryd to Patrick Campbell of Kilmorry afowsaid

C. 3. Elizabeth marryd to Duncan McLachlan of Innie and had Issue.

N.B.—Colin of Kilmichel had 2 natural Sons Jeromy and Francis whose daur. Cristen was marryd to Donald McIlvernock of Ardnakaig of whom there is issue . . .

A. 5. Patrick (Padrick dow) 5th Son of Donald of

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[1] Kilenuchanach.

Kilmorry was marryd to Elizabeth Cameron Daur. to Callart [1] by whom he had

B. 1. Mr. Dugald Campbell Parson of Knapdale. 2. Duncan Campbell of Ardgaddan Baillie of Kintyre. 3. Mr. John Campbell of Fernoch. 4. Archibald who died unmarryd. 5. Elizabeth marryd to Duncan McIlvernock of Ardnakaig And 6. marryd to Donald McLachlan Broyr. to Dunad of whom there is Issue . . . He had a natural Son Alexr. marryd in Bute . . .

B. 1. The said Mr. Dugd. Parson of Knapdale was marryd to Margt. Maxwell Broyrs Daur. to Sir George or Patrick Maxwell of Newart by whom he had 1. Mr. Duncan Campbell of Barchuil Minr. of Knapdale. 2. Mr. Patrick Campbell of Torblaren Minister of Glenaray. 3. Mr. Alexr. Campbell Advocat Commissar of the Isles And 3 Daurs. Bessie, Elizabeth & Mary.

C. 1. The said Mr. Duncan Campbell was marryd 1st. to Gordon Sister to Mr. Alexr. Gordon Minr. at Invry. by whom he had no Issue. 2ndly. to Mary Campbell Sister to Duncan Campbell of Culygaltro (Relict of Donald McNeil Broyr. to Jno. McNeil of Taynish) by whom he had

D. 1. Mr. Patrick Campbell Minr. of Killean who was marryd to Mary Campbell Daur. to Dugd. Campbell of Drimnamuckloch by whom he had 2 Sons Duncan who died unmarryd and James [2] yet in life and 3 Daurs. Elizabeth Mary and Jean.

D. 2. 3. 4. 5. Dugald John Colin & Alexr. who all died unmarryd.

D. 6. Mary marryd to Kenneth McLachlan of Killenochanoch and died without Issue.

D. 7. Bessie marryd to John Campbell of Ulva of whom there are 4 Daurs. all marryd and Issue.

C. 2. The said Mr. Patrick Campbell of Torblaren marryd Jean Campbell Daur. to Pennymore & Relict of Campbell of Clennarie by whom he had

[1] In 1619 his wife was Helen Woddrop. (Argyll Sasines.)

[2] As tacksman of Beachmore he gave up his father's testament 10 September 1749. In 1757 he married Isobel Campbell, the heiress of Carsaig.

D. 1. Mr. Dugald Campbell of Torblaren (thereafter of Kilmorrie). 2. Duncan Campbell Merchd. in Glasgow. 3. Colin Campbell of Knockbuy. 4. Collonel John Campbell of Black river Jamaica. 5. Elizabeth. 6. Bessie. 7. Jean.

D. 1. The said Mr. Dugald Campbell of Kilmorry marryd Margt. Maxwell Daur. of John Maxwell Merchd. in Glasgow by whom he had

E. 1. Coll[1]. James Campbell of Jamaica marryd to Henrieta Campbell Daur. to the sd. Colin Campbell of Knockbuy by whom he hase a Son John & Daur. Elizabeth.

E. 2. Patrick marryd to Mrs. Lewis of Jamaica by whom he had a son Patrick & a Daur. Elizabeth—he had also a natural Son Donald . . .

E. 3. Capn. John Campbell Shipmaster of London yet unmarryd . . .

E. 4. Colin marryd to of Jamaica and by whom he has a Son called

E. 5. Donald died at Jamaica unmarryd.

E. 6. Alexr. died unmarryd leaving a natural daughter called Janet.

E. 7. Elizabeth marryd to Lachlan McLachlan of Fassiefern by whom she has six sons viz : Lachlan (Marryd in Jama.) Dugald, John, James, Alexr. and Archd. And 3 Daughters Elizabeth, Margaret & Anne.

E. 8. Henrieta marryd to Mr. John M'Gilchrist Minr. of North Knapdale.

E. 9. Janet marryd to Mr. James Campbell Minr. of Nether Lorn by whom there is Issue Duncan, Patrick, Helen, Henrieta & Elizabeth.

E. 10. Mary marryd to James Scott Clerk of the Customs at Newport-Glasgow.

E. 11. Jean who died unmarryd.

D. 2. The said Duncan Campbell Merchd. in Glasgow was marryd 1st to Elizabeth Gordon Daur. to the said Mr. Alexr. Gordon by whom he had

E. 1. Mr. Patrick Campbell Minr. of North Knapdale who was marryd first to Elizabeth Campbell Daur. to Duncan Campbell of Kildallog by whom he has a son Duncan. 2ndly to Florence McTavish Daur. to Ard.

McTavish of Dunardary by whom he hase 4 Sons Archd., James, Daniel & Colin . . .

E. 2. Jean marryd to Walter Miller Taylor at Glasgow

E. 3. Elizabeth marryd to James Burd Mason in Glasgow by whom there is Issue

4. Margt. marryd to Duncan McIlvernock of Oig by whom she hase a Son John

The said Duncan was again marryd to Agnes Campbell

E. 5 & 6. Daughter of Dowan by whom he had 2 Sons James & John

D. 3. The said Colin Campbell of Knockbuy was marryd to Margaret Graham Daughter of Walter Graham Merchd. in Inveraray by whom he had

E. 1. Archibald now of Knockbuy who was marryd to Grisel Campbell Daur. to Dugald Campbell of Kilberry by whom he had

F. 1. Capn. Colin Campbell who died unmarryd in the Expedition to the West Indies

F. 2. Archd. Merchd. in Edinburgh
F. 3. Barbara
F. 4. Margaret [Married to John Campbell yr of Danna. M.C. 29 Jan. 1745—Ed.] } yet unmarryd
F. 5. Susanna
F. 6. Grisel

E. 2. Charles who died unmarryd at Jamaica.

E. 3. Jean yet unmarryd.

E. 4. Henrieta marryd to the said Colll. James Campbell of Jamaica.

D. 4. The said Collonell John Campbell of Black river went abroad on the Darien Expedition Settled at Jamaica and marryd[1] of Jamaica by whom he had

E. 1. Colin who succeeds him in an Estate of £10,000 p.Ann and is marryd to Margt. Foster Daur. of Colll. Foster of Jamaica by whom he has 1 Son called

& 2 Daughters

[1] Married (1) 1701, Catharine, daughter of Col. Clayborn; (2) 1718, Elizabeth, widow of Col. Caines. He died 26 January 1739-40.

E. 2. William yet unmarryd

E. 3. Anne marryd to David Curry Merchd. of London and hase Issue John Colin and Elizabeth

D. 5. The said Elizabeth Daur. of Mr. Pat. Campbell of Torblaren was marryd to Colin Campbell of Ederline Sheriff Clerk of Argyll who by her had

E. 1. Dugald [1] now of Ederline who succeeded him and was marryd 1st to Jean Lamont Daur. to the Laird of Lamont by whom he hase Colin, Margaret & Elizabeth yet unmarryd and 2ndly. to Mary Campbell Daur. to Kintrae by whom he hase 2 Sons Robert & John

E. 2. Elizabeth marryd to Archd. Campbell Broyr. to Glenfalloch who by her hase Robert now in Jamaica, Isabel marryd to Doctor John Davies & hase Issue, Elizabeth Susanna & Lillias yet unmarryd.

D. 6. Bessie (2d Daur. of the said Mr. Pat Campbell of Torblaren) was marryd to Colin Campbell of Atichuan of whom afterwards

D. 7. Jean (3d Daur.) was marryd to Mr. Daniel Campbell Minister of Glasrie by whom he had 1. The sd. Mr.

E. James Campbell of whom already. 2. Henrietta marryd to Mr. Duncan Campbell Minr. of Kilmartine [2] and again to Jas. Buchannan Mercht. in Tarbert But has no Issue by eyr. 3. Helen marryd to Mr. Patrick Pollock Minr. of S. Knapdal No Issue. 4. Jean marryd to Daniel McGilchrist Writer in Kilmichell hase Issue. 5. Anne marryd to John M'Alester Chyrur. in Kilmill. hase no Issue And 6. Janet marryd to George M'farlan of Glensalloch hase Issue.

C. 3. The said Mr. Alexr. Campbell Advocat Commissar of the Isles marryd Margt. Campbell [3] Relict of Archibald Campbell of Knockumily by whom he had 1. George who died young And 2ndly. Elizabeth marryd to Neil McNeil of Taynish who had 1 Hector who succeeded his Fayr. 2. Dond. 3. John. 4. Margaret marryd to Jack John McNeill . . . all having Issue except John.

[1] He was divorced in 1727, and married (2) in 1728, Mary, sister of John Campbell younger of Kintra. [2] Son of Alexander Campbell of Raschoille.

[3] Eldest daughter of George Campbell of Airds.

C. 4. Bessie eldest Daur. of the said Mr. Dugd. Parson of Knapdale was marryd to Donald McTavish of Dunardry by whom she had 2 Sons who died unmarryd and 4 Daurs. vizt: 1. Margt. marryd to John Pollock in Kilmichell died without Issue. 2. Marion marryd to James Campbell Broyr. to Kirktown died without Issue. 3. Elizabeth marryd to Hector McNiel of Ardelay and hase Issue And again marryd to Hector McAlister of Lochead by whom also there is Issue. 4. Bessie who died unmarryd.

C. 5. Elizabeth 2d. Daur. to the said Mr. Dugald Campbell was marryd to Archd. Campbell of Kirnan by whom she had 3 Sons. 1. Alexr. who succeeded and was marryd as above to Kildallogs Daur. And was again marryd to Askogs Daur. by whom he had 3 Sons. 2. Mr. Daniel Campbell late Minr. of Kilmore marryd to Campbell Daur. to Balligeron by whom he had a Son & 3 Daurs. . . . 3. Mr. John Campbell late Minr. of Kilconmanell marryd to Mary Liddel but died without surviving issue and 3 Daurs. 1. Janet marryd to McIlmun of Kinlochlean. 2. Euphane marryd to Dugd. McGibben at Lochger of whom there is Issue. 3. Elizabeth marryd to John Campbell Son to Mr. John Campbell of Fernoch without surviving Issue.

C. 6. Mary 3d. Daur. of the said Mr. Dugald Campbell was marryd to Archd. Campbell Fiar Son to James More of Ormsary of whom hereafter.

B. 2. Duncan Campbell of Ardgaddan Bailly of Kintyre (2d. Son of Padrick dow) was marryd to Mary Campbell Daur. of the Laird of Ottir and Relict of the Laird of Silvercraigs by whom he had 2 Sons

C. 1. Dugald of Glensaddel Baillie of Kintyre

2. Colin Campbell of Atichuan.

The said Dugald was marryd to Mary [Janet] Cunningham Daur. to John Cunningham of Cadell by whom he had 6 Sons and 3 Daurs. viz:

D. 1. John was succeeded & was Bailly of Kintyre & marryd Elizabeth Hunter Daur. of Hugh Hunter Apothecary in Kilmarnock by whom he had

E. 1. Dugald who succeeded & was marryd to Lady Mary Lindsay Daur. to the Earl of Crauford by whom he had a Son John who succeeds him and a Daur. Emilia both unmarryd.

E. 2. & 3. Hugh & Mary both died unmarryd.

D. 2. Archd. merchd. died unmarryd.

D. 3. Mr. William[1] late Minr. of Glendaruel marryd to Barbara Daur. of John Campbell of Whitstone by whom he hase 2 Sons Peter & Duncan And 4 Daurs. Florence, Janet, Mary & Barbara all unmarryd . . .

D. 4. Capn. Dugd. Shipmaster of Boston marryd at Boston & left Issue one Daur.

D. 5. Patrick Wryr. in Edinburgh who died unmarried.

D. 6. Duncan marryd in the W. Indies.

D. 7. Mary marryd to Dond. Campbell of Glencaradel of whom hereafter

D. 8. Anne marryd to Hector McNeil of Lossit who by her had 5 Sons Dugald & Danile John Archibald & James and 5 Daughters viz: Margt. Mary, Janet, Ann and Henrieta all having Issue except Henrieta yet unmarryd.

D. 9. Henrieta who died unmarryd . . .

C. 2. Colin Campbell of Atichuan (2d. Son to Ardgaddan) was marryd to Bessie Campbell 2d. Daur. of the sd. Mr. Patrick Campbell Minr. of Glenaray by whom he had 4 Sons.

D. 1. Peter
D. 2. Duncan
D. 4. Archd.
D. 5. John
} all died unmarryd.

D. 3. Dugald marryd in Jamaica by which marriage he hase Issue 1 Son John and 8 Daughters

D. 6. Mary marryd to John Snodgrass Merchd. in Paisley and hase Issue.

D. 7. Jean marryd to George McCallum Son to Poltalloch and hase Issue.

N.B.—To enquire if Ardgaddan had any Daughter . . .

B. 3. Mr. John Campbell of Fernoch (3d Son of Padrick

[1] Died December 1742.

dow) was marryd to Florence Lamont Daur. to Silvercraigs by whom he had 8 Sons & 4 Daurs. vizt :

C. 1. Capn. Archd. of Achindaroch marryd to Jean McLachlan Daur. to Mr. Wm. McLachlan Parson of Kilmartine by whom he had

D. 1. Grisel marryd to Neil McNeil of Ardelay who died in Carolina & left Issue

2. Jean marryd to Archd. Campbell late Collr. of Excise & hase Issue.

C. 2. Patrick[1] Campbell of Kilduskland marryd to Isabel McAlister Daur. to the Capn. of Tarbert by whom he had 3 Sons & 5 Daurs. viz :

D. 1. Duncan who succeeded him but sold the Estate & is still unmarryd.

D. 2. Ronald who died unmarryd.

D. 3. James[2] now in Jamaica & unmarryd.

D. 4. Florence marryd 1st. to John McDonald of Largy who by her had the present Laird of Largie. 2ndly. to Lachlan McLachlan of that Ilk who by her had 2 Sons James & Archd. dead unmarryd & 2 Daurs. Isabel marryd to Dugd. McTavish of Dunardry & hase Issue & Florence unmarryd. 3rdly. She was marryd to Hector McNeil of Lossit who by her had Lachlan, Elizabeth & Katharine.

D. 5. Henrieta marryd to Mr. Neil Campbell Principal of the College of Glasgow who by her had Patrick a Surgeon who died in Jamaica. 2. Archd. 3. Mr. Colin Minr. of Eaglesome. 4. Niel one of the Clerks of the Ordnance. 5. Duncan Supercargo to Virginea. 6. Warburton who with 7. John died young. 8. Anne marryd to Bailey John Somerviel of Renfrew hase Issue. 9. Mary unmarryd.

D. 6. Elizabeth marryd to Duncan Campbell of Knap who by her hase 3 Sons, Patrick Colin & Dugald and 3 Daurs. Isabel, Florence & Jean all unmarryd.

D. 7. Janet marryd to Daniel Campbell of Carsaig of whom hereafter.

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[1] Known as Black Pat.

[2] He married, 1755, Margaret, daughter of Patrick Lamont of Stronalbanach.

D. 8. Jean[1] marryd to Patrick Lamont of Strone but has no Issue.

C. 3. 4. 5. Robert Dugald & Duncan Sons to the sd Mr. John Campbell died young & unmarryd.

C. 6. Alexr. (6 Son to Mr. John) was marryd to Elizabeth Cameron Daur. of Mr. John Cameron Minr. of Campbelton by whom he had 3 Sons John who died unmarryd at home and Duncan & Dugald who both died abroad unmarryd.

C. 7. Colin (7 Son of Mr. John) marryd to Elizabeth Campbell Daur. to Archd. Campbell of Kirnan by whom he had a Son who died young.

C. 8. John died at Boston unmarryd.

C. 9. Elizabeth marryd to Duncan Campbell of Drumfin but had no Issue

C. 10. Jean marryd to Niel McMillan of Bareyragan who by her hase 2 Sons John & Duncan.

C. 11. 12. Mary & Catharine died unmarryd.

B. 4. Archd. 4 Son of Padrick dow died unmarryd.

B. 5. Elizabeth marryd to Duncan McIlvernock of Ardnakaig.

B. 6. marryd to Dond. McLachlan Broyr. to Dunadd.

B. 7. Alexander natural Son of Padrick dow was marryd in Bute & had a Son Donald marryd to McPhie in Bute by whom he had 2 Sons.

D. 1. John marryd to a Daur. of Jeremy Campbell, of whom

E. already, by whom he had a Son Donald marryd to Anne Campbell natural Daur. to Colin Campbell of Atichuan who by her hase

F. 1. Patrick Shipmaster in England unmarryd.

F. 2. Colin Mate of an English Ship unmarryd.

F. 3. John now in Tayindrynen marryd & hase Issue

F. 4. 5. 6. 7. Mary, Elizabeth, Florence & Jean all Issue.

D. 2. Duncan (2d. Son to the sd Dond. & Grandson

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[1] Married Patrick Lamont of Stronalbanach (m.c. 4 November 1736).

to Alexr. the Bastard) was marryd to Isabel Campbell Daur. to Ardtarich by whom he had 2 Sons viz :

E. 1. Patrick Shipmr. at Minnigaff marryd to Elizabeth Moor Daur. to in Galloway by whom he hase 3 Sons Patrick, John & James & 3 Daurs.

E. 2. Colin marryd to & left Issue

A.C. (To be enquired whether she had Issue.) Marion Daughter to Donald of Kilmorry

A.A. 1. Mr. Archd. Campbell of Danna commonly called Gillespie na Lurich[1] (4th Son to Archd. McDhuill 3d. Laird of Achinbreck) was marryd to a Daur. of McAlester of Tore & Relict of Donald balve Tutor of Taynish by whom he had

B.B. 1. Donald of Danna who succeeded him.[2] 2. Calen more of Kilberry. 3. Duncan of Blarintibert a natural son

B.B. 1. Donald of Danna was marryd to Sorle buy McDonalds Daur. by whom he had

C.C. 1. Duncan who succeeded him & was marryd to the Laird of McLachlans daur. by whom he had

D.D. 1. Angus who succeeded him & was marryd to Lamonts Daur. by whom he had no male Issue

D.D. 2. Donald marryd to by whom he had

E.E. 1. Dugald who succeeded to his Uncle Angus and was marryd to Mary his Cusin german by whom he had

F.F. 1. Archd. who succeeded him and was marryd to Catharine Campbell Daur. to Archd. Campbell[3] Bailly of Ilay by whom he had

G.G. 1. Cap Dugald Campbell who sold the Estate to Achinbreck and died without Issue

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[1] Gilleasbuig na Luirich, *i.e.* of the coat of mail. He was active in the Irish wars. *Vide* Craignish MS. (Scot. Hist. Soc., Third Series, vol. 9).

[2] Mr. H. Campbell thinks the pedigree of this Danna line is far from accurate—*e.g.* Mr. Archibald left a widow, Anna nein VcKerlie, while his brother John of Strondour married Marion nein Donald Balloch McNeill—presumably a Taynish.

[3] Of Octomore.

G.G. 2. Capn. Archd. Campbell of Handasydes Regiment marryd & hase Issue.

G.G. 3. Mary marryd to Ronald Campbell Uncle to Gregnish who by her hase Archd.[1] a Quartermaster, Alexander Ronald Ann Elizabeth & Isabel.

G.G. 4. Beatrix marryd to Hector McAlester Son to Kenlochkelisport & hase Issue

G.G. 5. Elizabeth marryd to Dond. McNeil Broyr. to Ardeglamie and hase Issue a Son and a Daur.

F.F. 2. Donald (2d. Broyr. to Archd. F.F. 1.) was marryd to Elisters Daur. by whom he had Dugald Waiter at Newack. 2. Archd. in the Army, 3. Mary marryd to Dunardey's Uncle & 4. Isabel marryd to Neil McNeil.

B.B. 2. Calen more of Kilberry (2d. Son to Gillespie na Lurich) was marryd 1st Helen Wood Daur. to the Laird of Largo by whom he had Calen oig who succeeded him 2. [Colin of] Achachrossan. 2ndly to Loups Relict & McDugald of Reyras Daur. by whom he had 1 Archd. of Glencaradel 2. [Donald of] Culygaltra. 3. James Moir of Ormsary, 4. Alexr. of Glennan. 5. Patrick of Innerhea, 6. Mr. Dugald of Lagg. He had also 3 Daurs. 1 Anne married first to Neil oag of Machrihanish & yrafter to Neil buy 2. Daur. to Lamont of Achagyle. 3. Daur. to Achnasnach.

C.C. 1. Calen oig eldest son of Calen more of Kilberry was marryd to McMaster relict of Loup by whom he had

D.D. 1. Dugald who succeeded him and was marryd to Largys Daur. by whom he had 1. Angus, 2. Duncan, and a natural son Donald, Calen oig had also a Daur. Elizabeth marryd to Campbell of Knap.

E.E. 1. Angus of Kilberry was as I suppose marryd to Elizabeth Daur. of Carradell by whom he had 1. Dugald, 2. Colin And a natural Daur. Margaret

F.F. 1. Dugald (eldest Son of Angus) was marryd to

[1] Presumably of Blandfield, according to Mr. H. Campbell.

Barbara Campbell[1] only child of Mr. Dugd. Campbell of Lagg by whom he had

G.G. 1. Elizabeth marryd to Capn. Dugd. Campbell of Kilberry of whom hereafter

G.G. 2. Florence marryd to Archd. Campbell your. of Ormsary of whom hereafter

G.G. 3. Grisel Marryd to Archd. Campbell of Knockbuy and

G.G. 4. Isabel yet unmarryd

F.F. 2. Colin (2d Son to Angus of Kilberry) died unmarryd

F.F. 3. Margaret (his natural Daur.) was marryd to Robert Murray Merchd. in Inveraray who by her had 3 Sons Angus John & Dugald And 2 Daurs. Elizabeth & Sophia.

[E.E. 2.] Duncan[2] Broyr. to the sd Angus was marryd to Campbell of Glenorchys Family by whom he had 1 Capn. Dugald, 2. Capn. Colin who died abroad & 3. Capn. Aneas yet unmarryd And 3 Daurs. 1. Mary who was marryd to John McVicar Merchd. in Campbelton but had no Issue. 2. Susanna, unmarried & 3. Cristen marryd in Ireland.

[F.F. 1.] The said Capn. Dugald[3] succeeded the sd Dugd. of Kilberry his Cusin german and was marryd to the said Elizabeth his eldest Daur. by whom he had 1. Colin who succeeds him. 2. Angus, 3. James, 4. Archd. 5. Barbara, 6. Susanna, all young and unmarryd.

[E.E. 3.] Donald (natural son to Dugald D.D. 1.) was marryd to McMillans daughter Barycorugan and had a son Alexr. Marryd to Loups Daur. by whom he hase Issue

C.C. 2. Colin Campbell of Achachrossan (2d Son of Calin more) was marryd to by whom he had

D.D. 1. Duncan who succeeded him & was marryd to by whom he had

E.E. 1. Donald roy of Achachrossan who was marryd

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[1] Heiress of Lagg. [2] *Ob.* May 1693. [3] *Ob.* April 1733.

to Barbara Lamont Sister to Coll Lamont of Monydryens and having no male Issue sold his lands to Robert Campbell now of Achachrossan

C.C. 3. Archd. of Glencaradel[1] (3d. Son to Calen more) marryd Isobell McAlester Daur. to Loup[2] by whom he had 1. Archd. who succeeded him, 2. Duncan of Drimnamuckloch. 3. Dugald in Amod thereafter of Drimnamuckloch[3]

D.D. 1. The said last mend. Archd. was marryd to Barbara Campbell Relict of Capn. John Campbell & daur. to of Inveraws Family by whom he had

E.E. 1. Isabel marryd 1st to John Campbell of Dunstafnage[4] who by her had Angus late of Dunstafnage John & Archd. who died abroad and Barbara marryd to Malcom McNiel of Colensay of whom there is Issue . . . She was 2dly marryd to Dugald Campbell of Shirvane by whom she had Archd. Campbell late of Shirvane[5] of whom there is Issue Anne marryd to Archd. Campbell of Ballimore of whom also there is Issue & Jean marryd to Archd. Campbell of Inverliver, of whom likewise there is Issue.

E.E. 2. Margaret was marryd to Alexr. Campbell of Kilmartine[6] who had 1. Dugald now of Kilmartine. 2. Hugh of Barmady. 3. Anne marryd to Patrick Campbell of Duntroon of all three there is Issue

D.D. 2. The said Archd. of Glencaradel having no male Issue was succeeded by his Broyrs. Duncan of Drimnamuckloch who assumed the Title of Glencaradel as did his Broyr Dugald that of Drimnamuckloch

Duncan was marryd to a daur. of Niel oig McNiel of

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[1] On the margin an almost illegible note says 'The Lady Skipnich [*sic*] to be a daughter of this gentleman.'

[2] His m.c. with Isobel, sister of Hector McAllester of Loup, 25 November 1620.

[3] There was also a daughter Finguell, who married Archibald McDonald, younger of Sanda (m.c. 28 February 1640).

[4] Isobel, married to Alexander Campbell of Dunstaffnage, son of John Campbell of Dunstaffnage by his wife Isobel, daughter of Lochnell.

[5] *Ob.* 1737.

[6] M.c. 21 September 1677.

Arichonnan by whom he had 1. Donald, 2. Archibald, 3. Florence. 4. Margaret.

E.E. 1. Donald was marryd to Mary eldest Daur. to Dugald Campbell of Glensaddel Bailly of Kintyre by whom he had 1. Duncan 2. Dugald 3. Archd. 4. Mary 5. Elizabeth 6. Anne and 7. Margaret.

F.F. 1. Duncan [1] succeeded Donald and died unmarryd

F.F. 2. Dugald now of Glencaradel is abroad in Jamaica

F.F. 3. Archd. was marryd at New York & left a daughter

F.F. 4. Mary died unmarryd

F.F. 5. Elizabeth marryd to Duncan Campbell of Drimnamuckloch of whom hereafter

F.F. 6. Anne yet unmarried

F.F. 7. Margt. marryd to Sir James Campbell of Achinbreck and hase Issue of whom above

E.E. 2. Archd. (2d. Son to Duncan D.D. 2.) was killed in King Williams wars unmarryd.

E.E. 3. Florence Donald's eldest Sister was marryd to John dow Campbell of Whitstone & had Issue

E.E. 4. Margt. (Donald's youngest Sister) was marryd to James Campbell of Ormsary of whom hereafter

D.D. 3. Dugald in Amod thereafter of Drimnamuckloch was marryd 1st to Fingwell McNeile Daur. to Lossit by whom he had

E.E. 1. Black Duncan now of Drimnamuckloch who is marryd to Elizabeth Campbell Daur. to the said Dond. Campbell of Glencaradel and hase by her daurs.

Dugald was again marryd to Janet Cameron Daughter to Mr. John Cameron of Dunloskin [2] by whom he had

E.E. 2. 1. John who died abroad unmarryd

3. 2. James marryd to Mr. Mulliken's Daur. [3] at Lochransay by whom he had 2 Sons Dugald & John & 1 Daur. Mary

E.E. 4. 3. Isobel Daur. marryd to David Moor Son to

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[1] *Ob.* October 1721. [2] M.c. 13 January 1681.

[3] Ann Milliken. Their son Dugald succeeded to Glencarradale *circa* 1756.

Capn. David Moor of Drimmore & hase Issue & thereafter to Archd. Cunison & hase likewise issue

E.E. 5. Mary Annoyr. Daur. marryd to Mr. Patrick Campbell Minr. of Killean of whom already

C.C. 4. Donald of Culygaltro (4th Son of Calen more marryd the Laird of Ottir's daur. by whom he had

D.D. 1. Duncan who succeeded him & marryd Dunmores Daur.[1] by whom he had

E.E. 1. Donald who died unmarryd but had a natural son. John who is marryd to a daur. of Dublin John Campbell & hase Issue. By this means the lands of Culygaltro fell to James Campbell of Ormsary as nearest heir

C.C. 5. James more of Ormsary [2] (5 Son to Calen more) was marryd to a daur. of the Laird of Ottir by whom he had

D.D. 1. Archd. who was marryd to Mr. Dugald Campbell parson of Knapdale his Daur. Mary [3] And by her had

E.E. 1. James of Ormsary. 2. Mary. 3. Florence

James was marryd to the said Margt. Campbell Sister to Donald Campbell of Glencaradel & by her had

F.F. 1. Archd. who succeeds him and is marryd to Florence Campbell Daur. to the said Dugald of Kilberry But hase no surviving Issue

F.F. 2. John now in Jamaica unmarryd

F.F. 3. Mary . . . marryd to Ardnakaig by whom she had a Daughter Margaret

F.F. 4. Ann marryd to Dond. McTavish of Duneronsay who hase Issue a Daur. Margaret

E.E. 2. Mary James' Sister died unmarryd

E.E. 3. Florence was marryd to Mr. Dugd. Campbell Minr. of Combray [4] but died without Issue

C.C. 6. Alexr. of Glennan (6 Son to Calen more) was marryd to a Daur. of Lamonts by whom he had Colin &

Father to long Peter in the Horse Guards

D.D. 1. The said Colin of Glennan was marryd to Mary

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[1] Mary, sister of Alexander Macmillan of Dunmore (m.c. 9 October 1672). He married (2nd) Katharine MacTavish, relict of Donald MacAllister of Brenfeorline.

[2] *Ob.* 1700, and was succeeded by his grandson, James Oig.

[3] M.c. 16 December 1659. *Ob.* 1674.

[4] M.c. 4 April 1727.

Sister of Sir Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas by whom he had Helen marryd to Hugh Campbell of Barmaddy & Henrieta marryd to Allan Stuart in Kilmichell. Both have Issue—The said Colin having no male Issue his lands fell to the said James Campbell of Ormsary who sold the same to Kirnan, the lands of Culygaltro to Knockbuy And the paternal Estate to Duncan Campbell of Lochead

C.C. 7. Patrick of Innerhrea[1] (7 Son of Calen more) was marryd to Carricks Daur by whom he had

D.D. 1. David roy who succeeded him & was marryd in Ireland & left Issue & a good Estate in the County of Cavan.

C.C. 8. Mr. Dugald Campbell of Lagg (8 Son of Calen more) was marryd to a daur. of Lamonts by whom he had

D.D. 1. Barbara who succeeded him & was marryd to the said Dugald Campbell of Kilberry of whom already

C.C. 9. Daur. of Calen more was marryd to Neil Oig McNeil of Machrihanish & thereafter to Neil buy McNeill of whom there is a very numerous offspring

C.C. 10. Daur. of Calen more was marryd to Lamont of Achagyle

C.C. 11. [Margaret] Daur. of Do. was marryd to Loup Daughter of Do. was marryd to Stewart of Achinskeoch

B.B. 3. Duncan of Blarintibert youngest (& as I suppose natural) Son of Gillspy na lurich was marryd to by whom he had

C.C. 1. Capn. Colin Campbell of Blarintibert who was marryd to a Daughter of Inveraw's[2]—by whom he had

D.D. 1. Duncan of Blarintibert and Capn. Colin 3. Margt. and 4. Barbara.

D.D. 1. Duncan was marryd to Margaret Campbell Relict of Mckay of Ugadel and daur. of the sd Capn. John Campbell of Calders Family by whom he had 1. Archd. now of Blarintibert. 2. Jean. 3. Elizabeth.

E.E. 1. The said Archd. of Blarintibert[3] is marryd to Elizabeth Daur. to Donald Campbell of Losset Bailly of Muckairn and hase Catharine Isabell & Jean unmarryd

[1] Formerly of Soroba.

[2] Margaret Campbell.

[3] His wife in 1703 was Beatrix Campbell.

E.E. 2. Jean is marryd to Archd. McTavish of Dunardry and hase Issue

E.E. 3. Elizabeth [1] is marryd to John McNeil of Ardbeg and hase Issue

D.D. 2. Capn. Colin died in Q. Anne's wars (Son of Capn. Colen C.C. 1.)

D.D. 3. Margt. [2] Daur. of Capn. Colin (C.C. 1.) was marryd to Dond. Campbell Capn. of Cregnish & then to Raschelly and had Issue by both

D.D. 4. Barbara was marryd to Angus M'lachlan of Barnagad and had Issue 3 Daurs.

E. Campbell of Kiels was natural Son of the Laird of Achinbreck.

Donald Campbell of Drumfinn was natural Son to Sir Dugald 6 laird of Achinbreck, was married to
by whom he had a son Duncan who succeeded & was married to Carrik's Daur. by whom he had a son Donald who was married to Elizabeth Campbell Daur. to Mr. Jon. Campbell of Fernoch and died without Issue But Duncan of Drumfine had
natural children vizt: John, Coline, James, Donald and Mary . . . .

James (2d Son to Archd. Campbell of Knockamily who was Son to Sir Duncan the 7th. Laird of Achinbreck) was marryd to Margt. Daur. to Sir James of Ardkinglas & Sister to the late Sir Colin by whom he had a son Dugald.

William Campbell of Wester Kaims [3] (3d. Son to Knockamily and Grandchild to the sd. Sir Duncan) was marryd to a Daur. of Bannatyne of Kaimes And by her had

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[1] She is elsewhere called Beatrix.

[2] She was married (1) to Alexander Campbell of Raschoille, (2) Donald Campbell of Barrichbeyan (*i.e.* Captain of Craignish), and (3) to Colin Campbell, minister of Ardchattan. Mr. H. Campbell says he knew a lady descended from all three marriages.

[3] William was fourth son of Sir Duncan, and his third son by Jean Colquhoun, his second wife, and brother to Archibald, first of Knockamilie (*vide supra*, p. 66). In his sasine in Wester Kaimes, 6 November 1665 (G.R.S., Third Series, xiii. 220), he is designed lawful son of Sir Duncan,

Major Duncan [1] who succeeded but died without issue And 3 Daughters viz: Jean, Elizabeth &

Jean was married to Mr. Daniel Cunningham Merchd. in Dublin by whom she hase 3 Sons, 2 Daurs.

The said William was again marryd to
McLean Daur. to Mr. Hector McLean Bishop of Argyll by whom he had a Son William [2] who went abroad

Alexander of Strondour [3] (4th Son to Knockamily) was marryd to Jean eldest Daur. to the Laird of Ottir by whom he had 1. Archd. 2. Mr. Dugald. 3. Anne. 4. Margt. 5. Elizabeth. 6. Jean and 7. Mary.

Archd. succeeded his Fayr. and was marryd to Margt. Daur. to Dond. McNeil of Crear [4] by whom he had 1. Daniel Campbell now of Carsaig marryd to Janet Daur. to Patrick Campbell of Kilduskland hase Issue 2 daurs. Elizabeth & Jean [5]

2. Alexr. [6] Merchd. in Glasgow late in Norfolk Virginia unmarryd.

Anne the present Carsaigs Aunt was married to Mr Swine M'Swine Minr. of Kilcalmanell by whom she had a son Mr. Swine M'Swine now in Glenelig

Margaret was marryd 1st to Mr. Archd. Campbell of Achinellan by whom she had Alexr. who left Issue 2dly to Mr. John McLachlan Minr. of Cregnish by whom she had Margt. marryd to James Barcaldins Uncle & left Issue.

Elizabeth was marryd to Robt. Graham Chyrur. in Inveraray by whom she had a daur. marryd to
Minr. in Stirling who hase Issue

Jean was marryd to George Campbell Broyr. to the sd. Achinellan by whom she had a Son John in the Army And a daur. in Ireland

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[1] Major Duncan married, 1703, Veronica, daughter of sixth Earl of Kincardine and widow of Gustavus Hamilton.

[2] *Vide* Appendix.

[3] He is said to have been murdered after the surrender of Carnassarie in 1685. (*Scots Acts*, ix. p. 45.)

[4] Married (2) Elizabeth Robeson (m.c. 26 May 1714).

[5] Married to James Campbell in Beachmore 1757 (*vide supra*, p. 72).

[6] Married Susanna Campbell (m.c. 24 July 1744). He had two other brothers, John and James.

Mary was marryd to Neil Campbell Broyr. to John Campbell of Knap by whom she had a Son & Daur.

Mr. Dugald [1] Son to Alexr. of Strondour was marryd to Florence Campbell Sister to James of Ormsary but died without Issue. 2dly he was marryd to Catrine Reid Daur. to Reid of Coultibrekan by whom he had a Son James now at sea And 2 Daurs. one of whom is dead & the oyr. marryd in Ireland

Donald natural son to Sir Duncan the 7th Laird of Achinbreck was married to McAlester Daur. to by whom he had no Issue but he had of natural Issue 1. Alexr. who was marryd to Stroneskir's Sister by whom he had Isobel who was married to Gorrie Stevinson. 2. Margaret married to John Campbell in Brenfeorline by whom she had Ronald, Donald, Dugald & Jean.

APPENDIX

Memorandum received by the Editor from Mr. Douglas Campbell, New York (*vide supra*, p. 61).

William Campbell, son of William Campbell of Wester Kames and nephew of Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck, left Scotland for the north of Ireland prior to 1689. He served as a major in the defence of Londonderry in that year. He had two sons, James, born 1690, and Samuel, born 1695, both of whom went to America and settled at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1728. James Campbell, having got a considerable tract of land in Tyron County in the Province of New York (now in the township of Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New York), moved there in 1741. This land is situated at the head-waters of the Susquehanna River, twelve miles south of the Mohawk, and was on the border of the country of the Six Nations of Iroquois. His house was a fortified house, with two stone 'block-houses,' reminiscent, in structure and design, of the Scottish keep. He was succeeded (1770) by Samuel Campbell,

[1] Minister of Lismore, *ob.* September 1722.

his oldest surviving son, who served as a lieutenant in the Provincial Army in the French war and as a colonel in the American Army in the Revolution. Samuel Campbell was in the force under Sir William Johnson at the battle of Lake George (1755), and was in command of the American force at the battle of Oriskany (1777) after General Herkimer was shot. He was a member of the legislature of the State of New York for several years before his death.

He was succeeded (1824) by his oldest son, James S. Campbell, who was succeeded (1870) by his oldest son, William W. Campbell. William W. Campbell was judge of the Supreme Court of New York, member of the Congress of the United States, and author of several historical works. He was succeeded (1881) by Douglas Campbell, his oldest surviving son, who served as a major in the Civil War and was author of *The Puritan in Holland, England, and America.* An older brother, Cleaveland J. Campbell, died in the Civil War, in which he served as a brigadier-general.

Douglas Campbell died 1893, and is survived by three children, Harriet Mumford Greene, Maria Starkweather Whitehead, and Douglas Campbell.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NAME OF McLEA

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NAME OF McLEA

By the courtesy of the Lord Lyon this account of the McLeas is printed from a MS. in the Lyon Office. It gives a good deal of information about that clan.

Copy from the Original in the handwriting of Mr. Duncan McLea, Minister at Dull, furnished by Doctor Archibald McLea, Minister at Rothsay, his son, 26 May, 1806.[1]

At Dull, Jan^ry 3^d, 1743.

Lindsaig or Leavinsaig in the Parish of Kilfinan, Lordship of Cowall and Sheriffdome of Argyle, is a six merk land of old extent, in the Baillrie of the twenty pound Land of Ardmernock,[2] wherein are these lands, Rehleck, Barpuntag, Achnaha, Darinacoauch-more and Darinacoauch-beg, Lindsaid and Cramunichan which now belongs to Lindsaig but originally to the Maclachlans of Barpuntag and Achnaha, but was bought and adjoined to Lindsaig some little time ago by the McLeas of Lindsaig.

And I, Mr Duncan McLea, Minister at Dull, being resolved to transmit to posterity what I know of the name

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[1] The author was the son of Archibald Maclea in Rothesay. Prior to 1700 he was schoolmaster of Kilmodan, and then of Inveraray. He became minister of Dull in 1717 and died in 1749. He had three sons, of whom the eldest became minister of Lochgoilhead and the youngest minister of Inverchaolain. The second son, Archibald, born in 1738, became minister of Rothesay in 1765, married Isabella Macleod, grand-daughter of Hector Bannatyne of Kames, and died in 1824. The source from which this history of the family emanates is thus to be treated with some respect, though the importance of the sept seems considerably exaggerated.

[2] Between 1309 and 1325 John de Menteth (the false Menteith) granted to Ewen, son of Finlay (Lamont of Ardlamont), the two penny lands of Lynsay beg and Lynsay more then within his vaussarage of Ardmernog held by him of the Steward of Scotland and that for the service of one bowman in the Common Army of the King of Scotland (*Inventory of Lamont Papers*, p. 9, Scot. Record Soc.). In 1536 these lands were sold by John Lamont to Argyll (*ibid.*, p. 44).

of McLea as far as my own personal information leads me to, or knowledge can attain to ; and I reckon it a piece of Justice to the House, and in particular to the family of Lindsaig, of whom I am lineally descended, to be as full and particular in the account that I am to give of them as I can. This family of the McLeas of Lindsaig have been in that corner without interruption for the most part, for the space of about seven hundred years before this time, and it is remarkable that there is no account who had the lands of Lindsaig in possession before that the McLeas possest them, tho' they are but a Cadet of another family, as shall be told afterwards. And in giving an account of the McLeas, it may be thought proper to describe them in the first place by giving an account of the original of the name, their antiquity and descent, as far as my information leads me.—And first, as to the original of the name. In some old papers belonging to the Family of Lindsaig, if I remember right, it is written ' Leave ' or ' McO Leave.' Whether this way of expressing the name has proceeded from the Irish way of expressing the name, or from their manner of writing it at that time, I know not, tho' near this hundred years bypast, it is written and exprest by McLea.

As to the Original of the name of McLea,[1] some derive it from Slee or Shavdh, from the place they lived in, in Ireland, they having come at first from Ireland, it being on a Hill or Mountain side that they lived there ; and there have been some of the name called Dunslee, or Dunshavdh, or Dunslee McOLea, after the Irish way of expressing it, putting the Scots and Irish way together in the expression.

Others again derive the name from Leigh—Doctor, Physician or Surgeon : and for proof of this, there are some Surgeon's instruments drawn upon the Gravestones

[1] The oldest form of the name is Maconlea. In a note contributed to *Highland Papers*, vol. ii. p. 258, the Duke of Argyll wrote :—' The Maconleas were originally M'Dunleas. The D disappears through euphonistic elision in Gaelic and there is little doubt that their eponymic ancestor was Dunsleve, the son of Aedh Alain, who through his son Suibhne or Swene was also ancestor of the Mac Suibhnes or M'Ewens, the ancient lords of Otter in Cowal and Argyll and of Castle Sween in Knapdale.'

belonging to the McLea's of Lindsaig in the Kirkyard of Kilfinan upon the north side of the Kirk there, the designation of the Family being Barron McLea, and it was one of the Barrons of Lindsaig the last that was burried within the Kirk of Kilfinan under their own seat within the Kirk there. And after the Act of Parliament[1] discharging Burrials within the Kirk, they made choice of the north-side of the Kirk in the Kirkyard just opposite to the lands of Lindsaig.

As also there was one McLea a Surgeon, who himself and his forebearers for several generations had been Physician in Ordinary to the Family of Lamont, whose house, yeard and kiln, the ruins and remains thereof, are yet to be seen where the mansionhouse of the family of Lamont was at that time at Inveryn, and which Surgeon had also in property the five merk land of Achnaskioch[2] which is now possest by one of the name of Stewart, and the present Achnaskioch is but the third of the name that possesses it since the Surgeon McLea sold it. And this present Lamont's Great Grandfather was the person that turned the then McLea of Achnaskioch off from his being his Surgeon and Physician in Ordinary, upon which McLea of Achnaskioch prophesied that there should never be another Lamont lineally descended after his son to succeed him. For this present Lamont is but a son of Lamont of Kilfinan who was a natural son of Lamont's, and who was married to Lamont of Stealag his eldest Daughter, which Stealag was Lamont's Brother's son, who had no Male Children but Daughters, and so this present Laird of Lamont is Lamont's and Stealag's Grandchild.

And after McLea, Surgeon to the Laird of Lamont, had sold the Lands of Achnaskioch, he bought the Lands of Finbaccan[3] in Strathechag, and thereafter sold these lands

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[1] This was not an Act of Parliament, but merely an Act of the General Assembly passed in August 1558, and followed by others.

[2] On 5 May 1568 Duncan Lamont of Inveryne granted to Robert Stewart his 5 merk land of Auchnaskey on the resignation of John Leiche M'Douiff [*sic*]. Crawford MSS. cited, *ibid.*, p. 426.

[3] Near Sandbank on the Holy Loch.

also, and went to Glasgow and practised Surgery there, and bought a Cless of Houses there, which being burnt in the great Burning that happened sometime ago at Glasgow,[1] and he dying without any Male Children to succeed him, the ground of the houses fell in to the City of Glasgow, and he leaving but two Daughters, they were left upon the King's charity and lived to a great age and both died unmarried at Edinburgh.

Others derive the name of McLea from Leavensitdh, a Reader, and thus several of that name have been in several stations in the Church. There was a Popish Bishop of the name of McLea that built the Castle of Auchindoun in Lessmore, the name and designation of the Popish and Praelatical Bishops of Argyle being called Bishops of Lessmore, *Episcopus Lissmorensis*, and the Kirk officer there, from Father to Son these several Generations bypast, is McLea, who hath heritably one half of a merk land for being Beadle or Kirk officer there, and who hath still the Bishop's club [2] akeeping and who is therefore called Baron Bachuill to this day and the last Popish priest that served at the Provostry of Kilmun in Cowal was McLea, and there are and have been several of the name of McLea Priests in Ireland.

It is very ordinary for the McLea's to call themselves 'Livingston' when they come or go to the low Country. What is or hath been the occasion of this, I cannot well tell, but it is very ordinary for the 'Livingstons' in the low Country to be very kind to the 'McLeas,' and to reckon themselves to have come of the 'McLeas' in the Highlands, and it is alledged upon the Highlanders that for ordinary they have two names, as the McLea's have—

[1] 1652. In this year there was a great fire in Glasgow by which a great part of the houses in the Saltmarket, Trongate, Gallowgate, and Bridgegate were destroyed. It began on Thursday, 17 June, at 1 o'clock p.m. and lasted till Friday (*Glasgow, Ancient and Modern*, edited by I. F. S. Gordon, D.D., p. 171).

[2] This is the pastoral staff of St. Moluag, known as the *bachuill more*, which was apparently carried in battle by the Lords of Lorne. A representation of it is given in the *Origines Parochiales*, vol. ii. p. 163, along with a reference to the hereditary keepers and their holding in Lismore.

that of 'McLea' in the Highlands, and 'Livingston' in the low country.[1] I remember to have seen one Malcolm McLea who at that time was called Callum Dall and begging, and who had been a Soldier at the battle of Philliphaugh where the Highlanders were defeat, and he being wounded and coming to the Callander, near Falkirk, as he was stragling homeward to the Highlands and begging, and being required what name he was of, answered that he was of the name of McLea; upon which the then Lord Callender[2] who also was Earl of Linlithgow and Livingston, ordered a Surgeon to be sent for from Falkirk, and he to be taken care of at the Callander and kept there for three-quarters of a year, until his wound was cured, and then sent him home to the Highlands and called his son, the then Lord Callander and Linlithgow, and told him that tho' their family at that time made a figure in the world, and that tho' the McLea's in the Highlands made no great figure there, yet that their family were descended of the McLea's in the Highlands, and that at whatever place he met with any of the name of McLea that he should always reckon them as his own name, Livingston, and that he should be kind to them.

It is further remarkable that the name of McLea are and have been scattered up and down the Highlands and elsewhere, and have taken to themselves several other names and designations wherever I have found them or heard tell of them, but all of them own themselves to be originally McLea.—The few of them that are in the head of Banffshire call themselves Mc o Lea or Mc o Lei. In and about Glasgow they call themselves McCloo; In Perthshire the few of them that are there, some of them call themselves McPhetie who, as I am told, take that designation from

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[1] It is curious that the MacanLeighs and the MacGillemichaels of Lismore have both Anglicised or Scotticised their names, the one into Livingston and the other into Carmichael.

[2] This seems to have been Alexander, second Earl of Linlithgow; the first Earl of Callendar was his younger brother. Whatever truth there may be in this story, there is no basis in fact for the idea of blood relationship between the MacLeas and the Livingstons of Callendar.

the first of their name who came to Appin of Dull and was a servant to the then Laird of Weem, and his descendants call themselves McPhetie, his name being either Peter or Patrick ; but all of them own themselves to be Livingston, and some others call themselves Livingston but own they are McLea's. Others also of them call and design themselves Gorm, the first of them that came to Perthshire having had that designation and yet also own themselves Livingston and that they are come of the McLeas of Argyleshire. And there are some others of them call themselves McKenzies, being in the Earl of Seaforth's Country and under his Lordship there, as shall be afterwards told in this account, yet own themselves originally to be McLea's.

As to the antiquity of the name of McLea, it is generally thought that they are amongst the eldest of the Macks that came from Ireland to Scotland when the Scots first possest Scotland, and they are at this time so old that they are almost worn out. It is commonly reported that they came over from Ireland with the McDonalds who are reckoned to be amongst the eldest Macks in Scotland. I remember to have been in Company several years ago where McDugald of Dunollich whose ancestors were called McDugalds of Lorn or Lairds of Lorn, Lamont of Stealag who afterwards became Lamont of that Ilk, and McAlister of Tarbert, and several others were present, where the said McDugald owned, by the best accounts that ever he had or had heard, that the McLeas were three hundred years older in Lorn than the McDugalds had been ; and the reason why I mention this, is because that the McDugalds of Lorn were the greatest family of note and made the greatest appearance in the world in their time in Lorn and that the McLea's were always followers of the McDugalds, as shall be told afterwards in the proper place.[1]

I have heard that the McLea's possest Strathchonnen in

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[1] Several M'Leas (M'Onlea) were, with numerous MacDougalls, among those prisoners massacred by the Covenanters at Dunaverty at the instigation of the Reverend John Nevoy (vide *Highland Papers*, vol. ii. p. 257).

the north and that they are always as yet in possession of it, and that the whole of that Strath are for the most part McLea's, both man and wife, or either the man or the wife, and that the McLea to whom Stratchonnen belonged, died without heirs male and had one only daughter, and who being heiress of Stratchonnen [*sic*] and that one of the Earls of Seaforth married this heiress, and that Stratchonnen [*sic*] now belongs to the Earl of Seaforth who, since that time, keeps the McLeas in their former possession of Stratchonnen, who generally at this time call themselves McKenzies, tho' they own and acknowledge themselves to be originally McLeas.—There was also the family of Auchindoun in Lissmore of whom I suppose the Bishop McLea descended, who built the Castle of Auchindoun, of which family I can give no particular accounts, being utterly a stranger to it, and was never in that place of the Country, being never in Lissmore.—There was also the family of the McLeas of Faisnacloich[1] in Muckairn which is now called Stonefield, who wanting children, and a son of the family of Lochnell being yellfostered in his house (a common old custom in Argyleshire that sons of familys there of greater note used to be yellfostered in Gentlemen's houses of lower and enferior degree). He gave his Lands of Feashnacloich to a son of Lochnell's who was fostered in the house, of whom the present Sheriff or [*sic*] Argyle (Campbell of Stonefield) is descended and who is designed as above. And it is said that the forty merk land of Lochnell belonged to McLea of Lochnell who, not having issue of his own, disponed his Lands of Lochnell to a son of the family of Argyle who was called John Gorm Campbell, of whom the present Lochnell is descended who is but the fifth or sixth out of the family of Argyle.

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[1] Fasnacloich is in Appin, so this seems a mistake for Achnacloich, which is in Muckairn. This Achnacloich, which belonged to the abbey of Inchaffray, passed into the hands of Archibald Campbell of Lochnell and after him to his grandson by a son of his fourth marriage. This grandson and his descendants were known as the Campbells of Achnacloich or Stonefield, a name which they transferred to lands which they acquired in Knapdale and still possess.

There were also the McLeas of Achnacree[1] of whom the family of Lindsaig is descended, who were possest of the Lands of Achnacree for a long time, and who made the longest appearance in that corner of any of the McLeas there, until that McLea of Achnacree made a second marriage with one, Campbell of Dannah's daughter to whom he gave the lands of Achnacree in jointure, and he having six or seven sons by a former marriage, and he having not got his tocher with Dannah's Daughter and dying and leaving nothing to his sons and having given his Lands in jointure to his wife, They would not allow her to possess the Lands of Achnacree untill they got payment of her Tocher, and she having complained to the then Ardkinglass who was her friend and relation and was at the time Sheriff of Argyle, and he doing diligence against them for possessing her of her jointure-lands, McLea of Achnacree his sons went to Rosneath, which at that time belonged to Campbell of Ardkinglass and burnt his Lands there. Upon which, there being Letters of Fire and Sword raised against them, they were dispossessed of the Lands of Achnacree, and they were given to Campbell of Rahaen in Roseneath in Compensation of the lands that had been burnt to him, and Campbell of Rahaen gave the Lands of Achnacree to Lochnell in wadsett, which by virtue thereof, the present Lochnell possesses these Lands, and since that time that family is extinct. But before this happened, they tell a story that happened above more than one hundred years ago, as there were at and before that time in Cowal feuds betwixt several families in the Highlands, so the then McDugald and the family of Inveraw were at variance, and both the familys brought all their sons and strenth to the field to fight it fairly and to decide their quarrell

[1] According to tradition the MacLeas certainly at one time possessed Achnacree in the Benderloch, and tradition is confirmed by the appearance on record of John M'Dunslaif of Achnacre in 1557 (*O.P.S.*, vol. ii. p. 155). They probably held originally under the Lords of Lorne and thereafter under Campbell of Lochnell. Two other versions of how they were disponed are given by Lord Archibald Campbell in *Records of Argyll*, pp. 114-17.

by the sword. And both McDougalds and Inveraw with their families friends and followers having taken the field, the McLeas being followers of McDugald, McLea of Achnacree brought with him four score of the McLeas to McDugald's assistance against Inveraw. But Campbell of Inveraw his eldest son, being Yellfostered in McLea of Achnacree his house (according to the common and antient custom that prevailed in Argyleshire) says to his Father Inveraw, that tho' he was out or at variance with McDugald, yet that he had no quarrell with his Foster-father Achnacree, and that if his Father would be satisfied, he would go to the McDougald's camp and would bring off Achnacree with his McLea's from McDugald. To which Inveraw agreed and said that his doing so would lessen McDugald's forces against him and that he had no grudge or quarrell with Achnacree. Upon which Campbell younger of Inveraw went over to McDugald's Camp and brought off Achnacree his Foster father from McDugald and brought him to his Father's camp. And when he was bringing in Achnacree to his father's tent, a Brother of Invernaw drew his dirk and killed Achnacree betwixt his nephew's arms when he was putting him into his father's tent before him: upon which the Fray began, and both the McDugalds and Campbells fell upon one another, and Achnacree and his fourscore McLeas were killed that day upon the spot, and from that day to this time, the McLeas never made any head or appearance, and this was a very great loss to them, so many of them to be killed in one day.

I come now to give an account of the family of Linsaig, the only family of McLea extant in the Highlands.[1]—The last Barron that was upon that interest, as I told formerly, was burried in the Kirk of Kilfinan under his own seat there, who had three sons; and the family of Linsaig

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[1] In the Valuation of Argyll for 1751 Alexander M'Lea of Lindsaig appears as proprietor of the 3 merk land of Cramunachan, the 2 merk land of West Lindsaig, and the 3 merk land of East Lindsaig and Tayinluig and the Corn Miln of Linsaig, the total valued rent being £16, 12s.

being fast friends to the noble family of Argyle and their superiors, went alongst with the then Argyle[1] when he went to reduce the Marquis of Huntly, and they having both met and fought the battle of Altchoinachan in Glenlivet in the head of Banffshire where the then Argyle was defeat, and the Marquis of Huntly went immediately after the Battle to King James the Sixth, the then King of Scotland, and got a remission from him. And thereafter the then Argyle that was defeat, went abroad and served for some time as a General under the then King of Spain in his Army, and brought the three sons of Barron McLea of Linsaig alongst with him, who never returned again to Scotland. And their Father, the then Barron McLea, dying, that Barron's Brother, Donald McLea, being drowned at sea, he left two sons Archibald and Donald McLea's, and at that time, they having no friends to take care of them, they were left upon the Minister of Kilfinan one Mr. James Campbell his care, who dying about three-quarters of a year thereafter, after their father Donald McLea's death, who was drowned at sea, all that those two sons got of their uncle's and father's gear and substance, was only but three dollars, according to the money that was then current and in use in Scotland. And both these sons grew up to man's age; Archibald the eldest settled in Campbelltown of Kyntyre, and Duncan the youngest settled in Rothsay in the Isle of Bute.—Upon Argyle's returning to Scotland and being again restored to the King's favour, Linsaig by this time having fallen into the family of Argyle's hands, and all the Lands in Argyleshire descending to heirs male, Argyle sent to the two Brothers desiring that the one or the other of these two Brothers should enter themselves heirs to their uncle, the deceast Barron McLea, and both declining, still expecting that their cousins German, the Barron's Sons, would return home to Scotland, Argyle disposed of

[1] Gilleasbuig Gruamach, the seventh Earl. For information about him vide *Highland Papers*, vol. iii. p. 93. Having returned to the Catholic Church he was forfeited and had to leave the country. Although his forfeiture was rescinded, he never returned to Scotland. He died in London in 1638.

the said lands of Linsaig to Dugald Campbell of Glensaddell, and after the family of Argyle and Glensaddell had possest the lands of Linsaig for the space of Forty years or thereby, Archibald McLea says to his eldest son, Donald McLea, Purchase and buy you the Lands of Linsaig from Dugald Campbell of Glensaddell, and that he would give him a thousand merks to help him. Whereupon Donald McLea, the said Archibald McLea's eldest son, bought it again from Dugald Campbell of Glensaddell, and got a Charter of confirmation of the purchase from Argyle who always had a great favour for Donald McLea of Linsaig, as also the late Duke of Argyle as shall be told in . . .[1]

> Here ends the original manuscript, the rest of it being lost, and Dr. McLea says he could never find it. But from what is here related the following conclusions may be drawn, namely,

That the McLeas came originally from Ireland, alongst with the McDonalds. That their chief place of settlement was in the district of Cowal in Argyleshire. That they were Cadets, or rather followers, of the McDougalls of Lorn. That McLea of Linsaig in the parish of Kilfinan in Cowal seems to have been the chief or Head of the Clan, That the Livingstons and McLeas claim alliance to one another, accounting their names synonymous, That McLea is an Irish or Gallic word, some Gallic Interpreters rendering it in English, 'The living son,' from which Livingston is derived, and others render it 'the Physician's Son.' But there are no arms in Heraldry for McLea properly so termed, so that the arms of Livingston seem to be those that fall to be adopted for the name, and in order to combine therewith the other interpretation of the word, Physician's son (by which the McLea's of Linsaig distinguished themselves in the figures of their Gravestones),

[1] On 26 December 1634 Archibald M'Enlay, eldest son and heir of Donald Moir Maconlay, obtained from Lord Lorne a precept for infefting him in the 6 merk land of Lindsaig. On 4 January 1647-8 Katharine Uchiltree, spouse to Donald Mor M'Onlay, was infeft in Lindsaig on precept by Archibald, Marquis of Argyll.

some chiurgical Instrument or Instruments may be added, such as a Lancet and Phial, or any other medical Insignia that may occur with these words below—Alt—' McLea,' —vic ' Living-son,'—vic ' Physician's son.'

The Livingstons of Westquarter, as representing Livingston, Earl of Callander and Linlithgow, attainted, are now the chief of that name and family.

I have often made enquiry about the origin and Etymology of the name and word McLea, and always found the solution to resolve into the above definition.—From the part of the Country in which my own predecessors were settled viz. Killearn and Balfron Parishes in the Southwest parts of Stirlingshire, and from any tradition I could pick up there, I am led to think that they came from Cowal in Argyleshire and were of the McLeas originally settled there.

N.B. The aforesaid Mr Duncan McLea, Minister at Dull, had three sons, all ministers at one and the same time in one and same Presbytery, viz. Denoon in Argyleshire,—John (who was reckoned the bigest man in the Country, in so much that hardly any horse could carry him and he was obliged to sit when he preached), Archibald the present Minister of Rothsay in Bute who has no children, and Duncan [1] (now deceast) who left Children, one of whom is now at St. Petersburgh in Russia as an Engineer, in high favour with the Emperor Alexander, who is about to confer some title of Honour upon him in the view of which he wishes for having enrolled the proper arms of the name.

(Signed) Thos McLea,
Writer in Edinburgh.

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[1] According to the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae*, vol. iv. p. 27, Duncan M'Lea, the minister of Inverchaolain, had a son ' Duncan in service of Emperor of Russia, born 2 Jan. 1773.'

THE END OF THE ACTIVE RESISTANCE TO WILLIAM OF ORANGE IN SCOTLAND

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Among the papers of the late Dr. Maitland Thomson is a document which appears to be the copy of, or extracts from, some official narrative, which has so far escaped identification. Killiecrankie was fought on 27 July 1689. On 1 May 1690, King James's forces, described in this document as 'the Highland Rebels,' under Buchan and Canon, were badly beaten by Sir Thomas Livingston at the Haughs of Cromdale on Speyside. Desultory fighting went on during the summer and autumn, and the details of that fighting from the middle of August to the end of September are here narrated. So little is known of what actually happened during this last phase of the resistance to William of Orange that the light thus thrown upon it will be welcome.

A Continuation of the Proceedings of the Parliament in Scotland and of other affairs relating to the Kingdom

[The early numbers are called Proceedings of the Convention of the Estates in Scotland.]

Saturday Aug. 16 to Tuesday Aug. 19, 1690. No. 134.

Edinburgh, August 12.

. . . . . .

The Highlanders, that hitherto continued lurking in the hills during the time that Major-General Mackay was in the Field with the army, are now coming abroad again, & threaten to plunder & rob upon the skirts of Aberdeenshire; whereupon Sir Thomas Levingston is ordered to march against them, with three Regiments of Foot, & ten troops of horse & Dragoons.

Our Letters from Innerlochy tell us, That a party of that garrison having been abroad to discover the

Rebels' places of abode & retreat, had engaged with a party of them, defeated them killed some, & taken others prisoners.

Ibid. No. 135.

Tuesday Aug. 19–Saturday Aug. 23, 1690.

Edinburgh, Aug. 16, 1690. Yesterday Sir John Keth came hither from Aberdeen & gives the following account of affairs in that county: That the Master of Forbes & Lt. Col[l] Jackson, having three troops of horse & dragoons with them, had notice that the Highland Rebels were advancing on the 8th instant towards them: The advanced scouts of both parties met & skirmished in which action two of the Rebels were killed. The Rebels upon notice of the Master of Forbes's march against them retired towards a Fort on the River of Don, and he pursued them for some time, but upon certain information that they were much stronger in Horse & Foot than he was, he called a council of war, where it was resolved That in consideration of the great inequality of the strength of the Rebels & theirs, they should not then fight them, but make their retreat with what safety & security they could towards Aberdeen, until such time as the rest of the Forces that were on their march should come up to them.

About Twelve o'clock yesterday, Major Mackay & Sir Thomas Levingston's regiments of Dragoons were ordered to march immediately northward with all possible expedition; and the Major-General himself is to march to-morrow with a Battalion of Ramsay's & Lawther's Regiments to join them & the other Forces that are in pursuit of the Rebels.

Letters are just now come from Aberdeen, bearing date of the 12th, that give an account of the march of the Highland Rebels to Inneraries within ten miles of Aberdeen; & that the Master of Forbes and Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, with six troops of horse & Dragoons were within & about the town; that they had put all

the fencible men in arms, & raised a breastwork without the town & planted 20 pieces of cannon round the work at that part of the town where it was weakest; & doubted not but they should be able to defend it until the foot came up commanded by Colonel Cunningham & the other six Regiments that were hourly expected; which the post that brought those letters says he met marching in all diligence from Munross towards Aberdeen where he believed they would arrive this night. The same letters add, That the Highlanders in their march towards Aberdeen did not plunder & rob as they used to do; but took horses & provisions only wherever they found them. They are commanded by Cannon & Buchan; & some say that the Earl of Dumferling is amongst them.

By letters that come yesterday from Aberdeen we are informed that the Highland Rebels having had notice that Collonel Cunningham was marching with three Regiments of foot towards Aberdeen thought it not safe for them to come nearer the town than by five or six miles; & are marched from that place southwest, thinking to engage him before he reach Aberdeen. Collonel Cunningham stays in Angus until Sir Thomas Levingston's dragoons come up to him.

About five o'clock yesterday morning Major-General Mackay went hence & the battalion of horse & dragoons are to meet him at Dundee; some hundreds of the West country people have offered their service to the Government, in case of any occasion against the Highland Rebels.

Ibid. No. 136.

Saturday Aug. 23 to Saturday Aug. 30, 1690.

Edinburgh, Aug. 19.

. . . . . .

The Aberdeen pacquet this day brought letters from the Master of Forbes, which assure us That matters are so well managed there, that the Rebels dare not attempt anything upon the town of Aberdeen, which they foreseeing, have thought it safest to march to the shires of Mearns & Angus, where they have plundered & robbed

as they went, carrying away great quantities of meal & corn, great numbers of cattel & sheep & sent them into their mountainous habitations.

Coll: Cunningham with the forces under his command is arrived at Munross, where many of the neighbouring people have joined him. M. G. Mackay is come to the town of Forfar with about 2000 foot & dragoons ; & when the troops of horse which he expects to meet him there are arrived he intends to march betwixt the Rebels & the Hills & force them to fight.

Aug. 21. This morning there came an express from the Major General, which says that the Rebels having notice of his march & near approach to them, have decamp'd in the night time & gone towards the Cairn of Month & from thence will (if they can) march back into the Hills again ; That the Highland Clans have been sollicited by them, but could not prevail upon them to come & joyn them, and that the General was on his march towards Aberdeen to joyn the horse & dragoons that are there ready expecting him to go in pursuit of the Rebels.

Aug. 23. By letters we have from the North, we have the following account, That Maj. Gen. Mackay had joined all the forces, both horse & foot, & was gone to intercept the return of the Rebels into the Hills & pursue them in their march upon Deeside, within 7 miles of Aberdeen, having left a considerable body of men in that town to secure it against any attempt the Rebels may make upon it.

Many of the old Rebels & some of those that lately joyned them in the Lowlands have, they say, publish'd a manifesto, That they are & continue in arms for King James & Episcopacy.

Ibid. No. 137.

Saturday Aug. 30 to Saturday September 6, 1690.

Edinburgh, Aug. 26. Yesterday there came an express from Lt. Col. Fullerton from Monteith, that gives the following account of what has lately hapned betwixt him & the Highland Rebels in those parts. That there

being about one hundred & thirty of the Mackgrigores (who are a race of Thieves & Robbers of long standing) & other rebels that committed dayly depredations in the shires of Monteith & Down, carrying away all cows & sheep that came in there way, Fifteen of them appeared before the Castle of Cardross, where there was but a small garrison & sent a message to the Commander in it, presently to surrender up the place: the governor seeing the smallness of the number of the Rebels that made that insolent demand, not apprehending there were any greater number of them near the place to sustain them, sent out about 24 men of the garrison to attacque them; but the Rebels retiring & making as if they fled, our men pursued them until they fell into the ambuscade that had been laid for them at some distance from the Castle, & then they faced about & being assisted by the whole party that lay in wait for them, killed 14 of our men, took five prisoners with the officer that commanded the party; the rest escaping to the garrison to give the governour an account of the disaster. The Governour presently sent notice to Lt. Col[l] Fullerton, who lying with some forces about Dumblain, march immediately with two companies of Lord Angus's regiment & the Lord Rollo's troop of horse, & overtook the Rebels early the next morning, attacqued them & killed about 40, with the officer that commanded them; took about the same number of prisoners, whereof seven or eight are the chief persons amongst them, rescued all the prisoners & recovered all the cows & cattle they had plundered the county of the days before. This action happen'd on Saturday last, the Twenty-third instant. This night the prisoners are expected to be here in town; & we are since told that Capt. Ramsay, son to the late Bishop of Ross, who was one of the commanders, & taken prisoner, is since dead of his wounds; & being searched there was found about him a commission to be Captain from the late King, bearing date the eighteenth of May last & other commissions for other persons.

This morning there arrived an express from Major

General Mackay, giving an account of another action that hapned near Abergeldy, which was this : The Rebels having had notice of the General's march towards the north sent a party of foot to take possession of a Pass, called Ballater, that leads to Abergeldy Castle, where we had a garrison, to hinder our men to come to the relief of that Castle, which the Rebels to the number of 300 had invested (with a design to take or besiege it) under the command of the Laird of Innercye, who has been outlaw'd for the villanous murther of Gordon of Breakly, & for other murthers, robberies & depradations, for above twenty years. Whereupon the Major General sent a detached party of two troops of Sir Thomas Levingston's Regiment of Dragoons, under the command of Major Æneas Mackay, to attacque that party that had posted themselves at the pass, whilst another detachment should attacque the Rebels that lay before the Castle. The Rebels made what defence they could on both sides ; but our men behaved themselves so courageously & successfully, that they soon took the pass, & forced the rest to fly, having killed about 100 of them on the place, & taken most of the chief Officers prisoners ; amongst whom was the young Laird of Innercy, his father having fallen, & being left for dead on the place, who they say, after three or four hours stay amongst the dead bodies, & whilst our men were in pursuit of the Rebels, made a shift to get up & make his escape, leaving his head-piece, target, blunderbuss, & other arms behind him. Some of the officers that were in this engagement say that we have not lost one man in all this action. This happened on Thursday, the 21st instant, about two o'clock in the afternoon. The Major-General continues in the north, having sent out parties in the pursuit of the Rebels, to attack them wherever they find them. We have no account of the Earl of Dumferling, Cannon, or Buchan ; but that it's believed they continue with the body of horse they have together, for most of the foot have left them. We hear not that any of the clans are with the Rebels at present.

August 30. We have no farther account from the north of the actions of the detached parties that are sent in pursuit of the Rebels, but expect every hour to hear what is become of them.

Major Gen[l] Mackay finding it very hard for his foot to follow him in the pursuit of the Rebels, hath sent them all back to Aberdeen; & is gone himself with the horse & dragoons into Straspey, towards which parts he had notice that the Rebels are retired.

Ibid. No. 138.

Saturday Sept. 6 to Saturday September 13, 1690.

Edinburgh, Sept. 4.

By the last letters from the north, we have an account that the Earl of Dumferling, Cannon & Buchan at the head of some horse, have rambled through Murray, have crost the River of Spey, near the Bogue of Geeth, & gone as far as the River of Ness, which they passed above the town of Inverness, without venturing to come near the town. They have committed several robberies & plunderings all along as they march'd, taking away all the horses they could find. Those Gentlemen's houses & lands suffered most whom they knew to be best affected to the Government: & such as they believed to be well inclined to their party, they treated with more civility. They endeavoured to take or surprise Mr. Forbes' of Cullodens house, about 2 miles from Inverness; but they were disappointed the house being well manned. M. G. Mackay is in pursuit of them, & is now come to Inverness, the Rebels flying before him all along as he marches. When they past the Ness, they endeavoured to get the Frasers in the Aird, who are the chief inhabitants of those parts, to join them; but they could find none to come into them, they chusing rather to suffer all the depredations & plunderings then committed upon their lands, than to join with them in their rebellious practises against their Majesties government. From Inverness, the M. G. sent a summons to the Earl of Seaforth to lay down

his arms, to come in & submit to the Government; but his answer was, *That he kept his party in arms to defend himself against both parties.* The M. G. after this sent to the Laird of Belnagown, Sheriff principal of Ross, an order to raise all his own tribe & kindred with all the fencible men in that district, assuring him that he would send to his assistance, & to join his men, some of the old Troops to enable him to make head against the Rebels, in case any attempt should be made upon that country, & to endeavour to keep them from getting to the hills, by which means the Rebels should be driven into a corner, out of which they could not easily escape. The same letters tell us, That the Rebels seem to march towards Glenmoriston, where they think the Mackenzies, who are on foot there, will join them & other Clans.

Sept. 6. Yesterday there came an express from Lieut. Coll. Fullerton, Lieut. Coll. to the Earl of Angus his regiment, now quartered at Dumblain, giving an account that the Rebels have appeared about the foot of those hills, at a place called Baghwider plundring & spoiling the country after their usual manner; and therefore has desired to be reinforced, so as to be able to make head against them having but about 400 of the Earl of Angus his regiment on the place; Whereupon the Privy Council has ordered the following forces to march immediately to his assistance; namely Sir James Lesley's Regiment, that lies at Leith; the Earl of Argyle's regiment, that lies about St. Johnston; the L. Rollo's troop of horse & other troops with a proportionable quantity of provisions & ammunition. They are to march to Stirling & from thence to Dumblain, which is about 10 miles distant from thence. A party of the King's troop of horseguards commanded by the Earl of Drumlanerig, together with a detachment of the Earl of Leven's Regiment, & four companies of Lord Kenmure's Regiment, are ordered to march to reinforce the garrison of Stirling & to secure all the country thereabouts against the attempts of the Rebells who being disappointed of the Clans, who they believed would have joyn'd them in the North, have

been forced to move Southwards, since they could not make head against Maj. Gen. Mackay in those parts, & to come cross all the mountainous countries of Badenoch & Athol in great haste, suffering great want of forage & provisions, with an intention to surprise those places that are upon the skirts of the Highland Countries. Maj. Gen. Mackay is on his march southwards & it's believed he may meet with some of the Rebels in his way. The army that comes from the north, is to be this night at Dunkell, consisting of all the foot that were at Aberdeen, except Coll. Cunningham's Regiment that stays there. The Southern army is upon its march towards the Frontiers of the Highlands; so that it's probable either the one or the other of these armies may give some account of these rebels & intercept their return to the Hills.

Ibid. No. 139.

Saturday Sept. 13 to Tuesday Sept. 16, 1690.

Edinburgh, Sept. 9, 1690.

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By the last letters from the North we have an account that M. Gen. Mackay was at Inverness on the 3^{d} instant being returned from Ross, whither he was gone with a thousand horse & 1600 foot, & quartered two nights in Strapeffer upon the Earl of Seaforth's lands: which obliged the Earl to lay down his arms, come in & submit himself, offering good security for himself & his friends, to behave themselves peaceably & dutifully under their Majesties' Government; Whereupon the Maj. Gen. having secured all the country, returned back to Inverness; the Earl of Seaforth, & some of the chiefs of that clan, coming along with him. From thence he marches towards Aberdeen. The Steward of Appin, a Gentleman of considerable interest in those parts, is likewise come in, submitted & given security to the Government for himself & all his followers.

The last account that we have had of the Rebels that

came near Dumblain, is, That they intend or give it out that they will march towards Argyleshire to put the countrey under contribution, or plunder them; whereupon the Earl of Argyle is gone from St. Johnstoun with his Regiment, in order to join the forces that are about Stirling, & on their march to find out the Rebels, who we hear now are within 10 miles of the garrison of Cardross; the Earl of Drumlanerig who is at the head of a body of 300 foot & horse near Stirling, having received Orders to march towards the Rebels & to attacque them.

Ibid. No. 140.

Tuesday Sept. 16 to Saturday Sept. 20, 1690.

Edinburgh, Sept. 11.

. . . . . .

This day the E. of Argyle came to town from Stirling, & says that the Earl of Drumlanerig, Capt. of His Majesty's life guards of horse, & now commander of all the forces both horse & foot that's marched towards Stirling, was within four miles of the Rebels, who are retiring towards the Hills again; & we are in hourly expectation of hearing of some action, if these Rebels will stand to it, while M. G. Mackay is on his march southward from Aberdeen, endeavouring by all means to force them to fight, which they above all things make it their business to shun. The E. of Seaforth is coming hither under a strong guard from the North, to give security for himself & his friends & followers.

Ibid. No. 142.

Tuesday Sept. 23 to Saturday Sept. 27, 1690.

[Letters from an officer under the Earl of Drumlanrig.]

Perth, Sept. 13. On Sunday last his lordship having received orders from the Privy Council to go to Stirling, he went thither that day; where he no sooner arrived, but

received information, That a considerable party of the Rebels were drawing together into a body towards the head of Monteith ; and next morning he marched with all the Forces then at Stirling, with all possible expedition, in hopes of surprising the enemy ; but tho' they were pretty strong, yet they thought it the best thing they could do to retire, as they did immediately up the notice they had of our march against them ; & we not being in a condition to go farther in pursuit of them for want of provisions, baggage & tents for a longer march, we came back to Stirling on Tuesday & rested till Thursday-night ; but about midnight we had an alarm from several parts, that the Rebels were march'd by the north-side of Strahern, somewhat above the Castle of Drummond, with an intention to surprise & spoil this Town ; which seem'd very probable to believe they would do ; Whereupon we marched early yesterday, with the Troop of Guards, 200 horse & 1500 foot, & came within 2 miles of this place, being 24 miles distant from Stirling. In our march we were confirmed of the Rebels' designs to make an attempt on Perth, they being reported to be about 400 horse & only 100 foot ; a very unusual proportion of horse & foot in an Highland army, where the horse do not make up the fortieth part of the foot. These informations & repeated intelligences obliged his Lordship to march with all possible diligence, so that being within 2 miles from this place we were told that the Rebels had been encamped in the morning at a place called Methevenwood, about 2 miles distance from the place where we encamped ; We made a stop there, & lay all night in the fields, our tents & baggage not being able to come up to us. From thence we sent out spies & scouts, to discover where the Rebels were ; & all the intelligence they could bring us was, That they were retired to the Hills again, tho' several of the country people assured us that they had been seen in those parts that afternoon. This morning about six o'clock we came hither, & all that we are yet to learn of them is a report that they have divided themselves into four small parties, in order to their more easy subsistence in those places

through which they intend to march, in expectation of those succours & assistance that they flatter themselves with the hopes of coming to joyn them from King James, which in all probability they may long look for & expect before they can be relieved from thence. We are likewise informed that there are such divisions & discontents amongst them concerning the conduct & management of Cannon & Buchan, that they are resolved, & some of them have sworn never to serve or act any more under their command.

Sept. 16. In my former, I gave you a particular account of our progress till that time ; & since I can only tell you that we have lain here these three last nights, & that all possible diligence & industry has been used to discover the march & haunts of the Rebels. That my Lord Drumlanerig has been sparing of no charges, labour, nor encouragement, to receive true information of them ; & till yesterday all the intelligence that was brought, both by the scouts his Lordship sent abroad, & by the country people that resort to this place & live near those parts where the Rebels were last seen amounts to no more, then that they were seen in several places in small parties at the same time, which makes us believe that they are dispersed. But yesterday we had information from the Laird of Coupmalundy that they were march'd back to the Highlands, to a place called Achmadow, which belongs to the Laird of Weems ; whereupon his Lordship dispatched immediately an express to Major Gen[l] Mackay to acquaint him with it, he being now at Forfar, and this morning orders are come to us to march after them towards that place ; but we have as little reason to believe that they will stay there until we come up to them, as we had to think they would, when they were in the neighbourhood of this town.

Edinburgh, Sept. 20. The last letters we have from the Armies in pursuit of the Rebels, gives us an account that none of the Rebels are to be seen or heard of in any number together any where ; but that they are all dispersed & retired to the Hills again.

Ibid. No. 143.

Saturday Sept. 27 to Saturday October 4, 1690.

Edinburgh, Sept. 23, 1690.

Last week were seized in this Town two men for spies to give Intelligence to the Rebels; one of them belonged to L. C. Greimes, the other to the Laird Ladwharn, who had both joyn'd the Rebels. Upon their examination the first confess'd That he was servant to L. C. Greimes, but that he had freely deserted his service, with a resolution never to return to it again: That notwithstanding all the plunder & pillage, that the Rebels have lately got when they ravaged up & down the country, yet they were in great straits for want of forrage & provisions, which forced many to desert them: That all their forces consisted of about 400 horse & 200 foot when he left them, which was before they came down to the neighbourhood of Stirling, & that they were mouldring away & growing less every day. The other Prisoner being called & examined confirmed the same; & then they were both remitted to prison.

The E. of Dumferling, Cannon & Buchan, with what of the Rebels are together in a body are reported to be gone back to the Hills of Badenoch, with a design to get to the Isle of Mull, & to be there before the E. of Argyle & the forces under his command that are marching thither can reach it; which they say they intend to make their last & only strength & refuge. The E. of Argyle is on his march towards the Isle, having his own regiment & some detachments of troops sent him by M. G. Mackay & to prevent the mischief the Rebels may do in Argyleshire in their march through that country to Mull.

Sept. 25. By the last letters from the North we are confirm'd of the march of the Rebels back again to Badenoch. M. G. Mackay having been informed that the Rebels that are yet on foot are so dispersed amongst the hills, where it is not possible for the horse to follow them, has thought fit to quarter most of those forces, both horse & foot that were with him in pursuit of the

rebels, in the most convenient towns & villages in the country, & in those places that lie nearest to those parts, where the descent of the Rebels is most apprehended to prevent the depredations they may make upon them.

Ibid. No. 144.

Saturday Oct. 4 to Tuesday October 7, 1690.

[Edinburgh] Sept. 30.

We have heard no more of the Rebels, but from all parts are informed that they are dispersed.

THE APPIN MURDER

PREFATORY NOTE

In the Dewar MSS. at Inveraray there is a good deal about Colin Campbell of Glenure, which throws light both on his character and on the circumstances of his killing. The tradition is that 'Colin of Glenure was at the battle of Culloden and after the battle was over he was conspicuous beyond others for going through the prisoners and should he see any one whom he knew he named him aloud and it is said that many of Prince Charles's officers who were made prisoners would get off among the common people were it not for him.' Numerous instances are also given of brutalities perpetrated by him during the years after the battle. 'The people of Appin and Lochaber often talked of how ill-disposed Colin was and how he ransacked out and got information of the poor rebels and gave them up to law, and that if he continued to do as he was doing it would not be long till the old inhabitants might leave the country.' Various plans were made to shoot him. 'There were but three guns in Appin and Glencoe at that time. One of them belonged to a Dugald M'Coll. It was a big long Spanish gun, and his name for it was an-t'-Slinneannach (the broad-shouldered). It was an excellent gun for casting bullets. Were a bullet and swan-shot put in it, it would cast the two within an inch of each other at the distance of one hundred yards. This gun was handed to Donald Macdonald [Stewart] brother son to the laird of Ballachulish, and Fasnacloich was to be with him to shoot Colin.' There were to be two other attempts in Lochaber before he reached the ferry at Ballachulish on his way back from Edinburgh through Lochaber for the

purpose of evicting a number of tenants in Appin. Glenure got past the place where a certain Donald Macmartin of Doch-an-fhasaich was waiting for him. At Othanich [Onich] the lairds of Callart and Onich were to wait for him, but they could not shoot as Mackenzie his gillie—an Onich man—was between him and them. As Colin was crossing the ferry the ferryman advised him to avoid the road and go by boat to Ardsheal, keeping out of gun-shot range from the shore. But he paid no heed. 'As he passed the Black Rock where Domhnall Mac-Dhomnaill and Fasnacloich were hiding the former fired the Slinneanach and the two balls struck Colin on the left side between his crooked ribs and the arm-pit.' The laird of Ballachulish and Colin's gillie Mackenzie, who were following behind, heard the shot—the former turned back but Mackenzie went on to where his master was lying and then on to the house of James of the Glens.[1]

After James of the Glens had been condemned, the tradition proceeds, Donald Stewart wished to give himself up and was with difficulty prevented from doing so. He grew sick with fever and took to his bed and lay on it for a long time thereafter.

[1] A cairn still marks the spot where he fell.

THE APPIN MURDER

What follows is copied from MS. notes on a copy in Barcaldine Castle of the Trial of James Stewart in Aucharn in Duror of Appin for the murder of Colin Campbell of Glenure. On the title-page is the name 'Alexander C. Fraser 1841,' plainly the well-known professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburgh University, whose mother was a Campbell of Barcaldine.

Colin Campbell of Glenure Esq^{r} who was murdered and on account of whose murder the following trial took place was the son of Patrick Campbell Esq^{r} of Barcaldine and Glenure by his second wife Lucy Cameron daughter of the renowned Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochiel. He was born about 1707 and was consequently about 45 years of age at the time of his death. His wife was the eldest daughter of the Honble. Hugh Mackay of Bighouse, brother to the then Lord Reay.[1] Being the eldest son of the second marriage Colin succeeded to his father's estate of Glenure, which however not descending to his daughter was on his death (in default of male issue) inherited by his brother Duncan the Grandfather of the present Sir Duncan Campbell Bt. of Barcaldine and Glenure.

Mungo Campbell who accompanied Glenure to Argyllshire and who was present with him on the occasion of the

[1] He married, 9 May 1749, Janet Mackay, and by her had three daughters, of whom the eldest, Louisa, ultimately succeeded to Bighouse. He had also a number of illegitimate children, as appears from a Bond of Provision dated at Leith 3 January 1747 in the Session Papers for 1760, Signet Library.

This remarkable writ commences :—

I Colin Campbell of Glenure Esquire for the paternal love & fatherly affection I bear to Jean Campbell my natural daughter by —— Mackilekene and to Campbell my natural daughter by Maccalum and to Campbell my natural daughter by Sinclair and to Campbell my natural daughter by Macpherson and for portions to them bind &c. to make payment of £100 stg to each of my said daughters. . . .

Murder, was the natural son of Glenure's eldest brother then Laird of Barcaldine. Mungo was afterwards Lt Colonel Commanding the 52d Regiment and after greatly distinguishing himself on various occasions was [killed] at Ft. Montgomerie in N. America in 1777 where a monument is erected to his memory.[1]

COPY OF A LETTER from MUNGO CAMPBELL to ———— narrating the murder of Colin Campbell of Glenure (from the original in the Barcaldine MSS.).[2]

Fortwilliam Saturday 23 May 1752.

DEAR SIR,

The unhappy event wh. happened and wh. occasioned so much hurry and confusion to me since I saw you last will I hope apologise for my not being the first to acquaint you with Glenure's tragical end. I fancy he would let you know the occasion of his unfortunate expedition to Edinburgh and of his bringing me along with him to the country. The multiplicity of difficulties betwixt him and the Stewarts and Camerons made me the more ready to attend him that I thought to make myself acceptable to both parties by endeavouring in some measure to compose their differences.

Our journey was very expeditious to Fort William where we settled matters to a trifle with the tenants on the estate of Locheil and on our return on the 14th curt from the country of the Camerons to that of the Stewarts, upon entering the middle of a thick wood in the latter poor Glenure was shot and had power to say no more than 'Oh! I am dead. Mungo take care of yourself. The villain 's going to shoot you' on which I immediately dismounted and being a few paces before him returned to

[1] Mungo Campbell was the first witness for the Crown. He is designed writer in Edinburgh, and according to his own statement was twenty-four years of age.

[2] A copy of this letter, said to have been contributed to the *Oban Times* by Professor Fraser and to have appeared in that journal on 13 Jan. 1893, is reprinted in an appendix to *The Trial of James Stewart*: Glasgow, Hodge & Co., 1907.

where he was and started up the brae where I imagined the shot came from and saw the villain with a firelock in his hand and on seeing me tho' unarmed, made off without firing. Glenure still kept his horse and I removed him off unable to utter a word but opened his breast to show me the wound. We had two servants along with us but not a nail of arms among the whole. I immediately despatched one of them John Mackenzie Glenure's servant to bring us some people and he being near an hour away night coming on and on reflection having had reason to suspect his attachment I with great difficulty prevailed on the other, Donald Kennedy Sheriff Officer to go and see and find some people lest we should lie in the wood all night and that one person would be as good a defence as two against armed villains.

Judge then my situation, in the middle of Appin surrounded by my enemies and the doleful spectacle of my dead uncle before me, expecting every moment to be attacked and entirely defenceless. In this situation however I continued about an hour and a half when the Appin people flocked about me in shoals (none of whom but pleased at everything had I shared my uncle's fate). I got a boat and conveyed the corpse to a house (Kintaline) in Appin Glenure and I intended to lodge in that night and had not a mortal to consult or advise with but poor old Balleveolan who came to me about one o'clock in the morning.

These particulars I thought my duty to tell you tho' no doubt you have heard them before now and I fancy you are at no difficulty to think this inhuman murder's being perpetrated by those whose connexions with the family of Ardsheil induced Glenure to think unfit tenants to occupy the lands lately belonging to that gentleman. So inhuman and unprecedented an assassination must annex eternal infamy to the country where it was committed and on the offspring of the plotters of this horrid act. From Glenure's words and the situation of the place where I saw one of the villains there's reason to believe there were more than one on the spot. And circumstances concur in convincing

us that there were numbers of Lochaber as well as Appin potentates in the combination. Sheriff Campbell (Stonefield) Airds Carwhin Barcaldine and a good many others are now in the heart of Appin with a party of the King's forces examining on oath the country people as to their knowledge of this matter but can make nothing of them and the odium seems generally to be put on Allan Breck Stewart who had made threats against Glenure and had come from the Highlands to the Low Country and kept pace with Glenure and back again all the way to Lochaber continued till 12 of the clock the day the murder was committed at a house near the ferry of Balachulish about a mile from the place where the murder was committed. This villain was made the instrument but numbers were his associates.

I am at present resident with Colonel Crauford to be assisting him in taking the necessary steps for discovery, this gentleman being always ready to act with that laudable zeal for the service of his country and that so much marks his character and appears in an eminent manner upon this occasion. His purse as well as his fruitful invention was the means of making discovery in my presence last night that I hope will bring this horrid villany to light. In short his prudence and activity has brought to light such a horrid chain of roguery against some principal people in both countries that can not fail of contributing to fix the guilt of Glenure's murder. An account of the effects of the last night's discovery is not yet come to our hands but I hope my next will bring you some more satisfaction.

Colonel Crauford's friendship to us on this occasion in general is unprecedented and, I find, is to myself in particular no less sincere than it is invaluable. He is pleased to consider my little services on this melancholy occasion worthy more notice than I consider they deserve and has wrote to General Churchill strongly in my favour desiring that Glenure's factory may be offered to me and says that as Peter Campbell will in all probability be turned out, which I have reason to believe will be the case, he 'll do

his utmost to procure me both and indeed the one without the other can be of no great consequence to me.

Glenure's burial has been put off till Tuesday next the 26th current as Mrs. Campbell insisted on it in order that her father [Mackay of Bighouse] might have time to come to the interment. The express is now come this length and Bighouse his letter, which I have perused, is truly suitable to the melancholy situation his worthy daughter is in. He is indisposed and can not attend wh. will bear extremely hard on Lady Glenure whose good sense is hitherto proof against the weakness of her sex. I have just now parted from Colonel Crauford who expects to prevail on Lord Bury and Colonel Howard to go by sea on Monday the length of Barcaldine and from thence ride to the place of Interment [Ardchattan Priory] and attend Glenure's burial who they are satisfied died a martyr of doing his duty.

I have not heard what settlement Glenure has made in his Contract of marriage. Only I wish from some Bonds I wrote for him lately the daughters may not be sorrily provided for.[1]

I have very little time allotted me for writing you this confused scrawl. I hope you'll therefore excuse any inaccuracy in it and believe that I sincerely wish to convince you how much and really I am Dear Sir

Your most affectionate and obliged Servant

MUNGO CAMPBELL.

PS. Since writing the above I have been by Colonel Crauford introduced to Lord Bury and Colonel Howard. They have been pleased to write both to General Churchill and Justice Clerk in my favour and they Colonel Crauford and Captain Hous nephew to Sir J. Hous are to honour Glenure's interment with their presence. M. C.

[1] Glenure being settled on the heirs-male of his father's second marriage, passed to his younger brother Duncan, who also purchased Barcaldine from his elder half-brother, who was deeply in debt.

VATICAN TRANSCRIPTS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THERE are in the Register House numerous transcripts of Vatican documents obtained by the personal researches of the late Dr. Maitland Thomson. Many of those relating to the Western Highlands and Islands are here printed. They are interesting in various ways. They show how the affairs of even the remotest parish were regulated by Rome. They throw light on some of the early dedications long forgotten and scarce preserved even in place-names. And they also illustrate the poverty of the clergy, and the hospitality which in spite of that poverty it has ever been the pride of the Celt to offer. In view of the peculiar phraseology of these writs, it has been thought desirable to append to each a short *précis* in English. In some cases this was framed by Dr. Thomson. For the others the Editor and the Society are indebted to Dr. Annie Cameron.

VATICAN TRANSCRIPTS

Reg. Aven. 141, fol. 50v.

COMMISSION to the BISHOP OF DUNKELD to provide an Abbot for the Monastery of Hy, 22nd March 1358-9

Gratis.[1]

Venerabili fratri Johanni Episcopo Dunkelden. salutem, etc. Attenta meditatione pensantes dispendia et incomoda que interdum incurrunt ex vacatione diutina ecclesie et monasteria gubernatoris presidio destituta reddimur mente vigiles et solertes ut eadem ecclesie et monasteria et presertim Romane ecclesie immediate subjecta ab incommodis hujusmodi preserventur nostreque diligentie studio de celeris ac utilis provisionis remedio succurratur eisdem: Cum itaque monasterium Sancte Columbe de Hy dicte Romane ecclesie immediate subjectum ordinis Sancti Benedicti Sodoren. diocesis per obitum quondam Petri Abbatis dicti monasterii qui extra Romanam curiam diem clausit extremum vacaverit et vacet ad presens licet per dilectum filium Fyningonum[2] Bricii monachum qui falso se gerit pro abbate ipsius monasterii detineatur indebite occupatum: Nos cupientes eidem monasterio ne diuturne vacationis detrimenta sustineat de persona ydonea celeriter et utiliter provideri fraternitati tue de qua in hiis et aliis specialem in Domino fiduciam obtinemus per apostolica scripta mandamus quatenus si vocatis dicto Fyningono et aliis qui fuerint evocandi rectius inveneris ita esse de aliqua persona dicti ordinis ad hujusmodi regimen utili et ydonea super quo tuam conscientiam oneramus eidem monasterio

[1] The word *gratis* indicates that the bull was expedited without payment. Similarly, the Roman figures heading the following bulls denote sums payable for clerical expenses.

[2] Various members of the Clan Fynnon were mixed up with the affairs of Iona, not always apparently to the advantage of the Church. Vide *Highland Papers*, vol. i. p. 182.

auctoritate nostra provideas ac hujusmodi personam de qua ipsi monasterio providebis eidem monasterio preficias in Abbate curam et administrationem ipsius monasterii sibi in spiritualibus et temporalibus amoto exinde dicto Fyningono plenarie committendo sibique faciendo a suis subditis reverentiam et obedientiam debitam exhiberi contradictores per censuram ecclesiasticam appellatione postposita compescendo et insuper eidem persone de qua dicto monasterio providebis munus benedictionis impendas vel per alium antistitem gratiam et communionem apostolice sedis habentem impendi facias: Volumus autem quod tu si impenderis seu idem antistes qui impendet munus predictum ab ea persona cui munus ipsum impensum fuerit recipias seu recipiat nostro et dicte ecclesie Romane nomine fidelitatis debite solitum juramentum juxta formam quam sub bulla nostra mittimus interclusam ac formam juramenti quod eadem persona prestabit nobis per ipsius persone patentes litteras ejusque sigillo signatas per proprium nuncium quam tocius destinari procures seu procuret. Datum Avinione xi Kalendas Aprilis anno septimo.

Since the monastery of St. Columba of Hy, O.S.B., Sodor diocese, immediately subject to the Roman Church, has become void by the death, outwith the Roman Court, of Peter late Abbot of said monastery and is void at present, although detained in unlawful occupation by Fyningonus, son of Brice, monk, who falsely bears himself as Abbot, we, desiring a fit person to be provided speedily and advantageously to the said monastery and reposing special faith in you, give you mandate by apostolic writings that if, having summoned the said Fyningonus and others who ought to be summoned, you find the foregoing to be true, you provide by our authority a fit person of said order to said monastery and set him over the rule and administration thereof in spiritualities and temporalities, removing Fyningonus, causing due obedience to the Abbot to be given by the subjects, and suppressing contradictors by ecclesiastical censure without appeal; and that you bestow blessing upon the Abbot whom you provide, or cause the same to be bestowed by some other priest in communion with the Apostolic See; and that you, or the other priest whom you may depute, receive the Abbot's due and accustomed oath of fidelity according to the form which we send under our bull; and cause the Abbot to send the form of oath by his letters patent under his seal, as soon as possible.

Reg. Aven. 224, fol. 396.

COMMISSION to erect the Parish Church of Kilmore in Lorne into a prebend of Argyll Cathedral, 5th May 1380

x

De camera.[1] S. M. x

A. Dilectis filiis Capitulo ecclesie Ergadien. salutem, etc. Romani pontificis precellens auctoritas utilitatibus ecclesiarum invigilans ad ea libenter intendit perque status hujusmodi sedis apostolice ministerio auctore Domino in spiritualibus et temporalibus augeatur: Sane peticio pro parte dilecti filii Dugalli Petri rectoris parrochialis ecclesie de Kilmorr[2] in Lorn Ergadien. diocesis nobis nuper exhibita continebat quod ipse gerens ad nos et ecclesiam nostram specialis devocionis affectum cupit in ea quoad vixerit una vobiscum Domino famulari quare pro parte sua fuit nobis humiliter supplicatum ut dictam ecclesiam quam obtinet et cujus cura per vicarium perpetuum exercetur in prebendam ejusdem vestre Ergadien. ecclesie erigere dignaremur: Nos igitur qui nos ad ecclesiam vestram predictam eo amabilius intuemur et delectabilius ad ipsius intendimus incrementum quo tenerius illam sicut filiam benedictionis et gracie brachiis paterne dilectionis amplectimur et prerogativa favoris prosequimur amplioris volentes votis ipsius Dugalli annuere favorabiliter in hac parte supplicacionibus inclinati predictam parrochialem ecclesiam in prebendam canonicalem ejusdem vestre ecclesie auctoritate apostolica erigimus facimus et etiam ordinamus numero aliarum prebendarum ejusdem ecclesie de ipsa augendo omnes fructus redditus et proventus oblationes et obventiones jura et emolumenta quecumque dicte parrochialis ecclesie eidem prebende pro grossis fructibus assignantes salvis tamen porcione pro perpetuo vicario ibidem Domino servituro alias assignata et jure

[1] *De camera* seems to mean that it is a matter concerning the Apostolic Camera.

[2] The church of Kilmore, dedicated to St. Bean, was situated between Loch Nell and Loch Feochan. For Dugall *vide* vol. ii. p. 147.

cujuslibet alieno: Nulli ergo etc. nostre erectionis et ordinacionis infringere etc.

Datum Avinione iii Non. Maij anno secundo.

The petition on behalf of Dugall, son of Peter, rector of the parish church of Kilmorr in Lorn, Argyle diocese, lately laid before us, contained that he, bearing special devotion to us and our Church, wishes for his lifetime to serve God among your number, wherefore we were petitioned on his behalf to erect said church (which he holds, and the cure of which is exercised by a perpetual vicar) into a prebend of your church of Argyle. We therefore erect and make the foresaid parish church into a canonical prebend of your said church, and ordain it to be added to the number of other prebends therein, assigning all fruits, rents, profits, offerings and obventions, rights and emoluments whatsoever of said parish church to said prebend for the great fruits, saving however a portion for the perpetual vicar serving God therein, and the right of any other. With inhibitions etc.

Reg. Aven. 224, fol. 544.

COMMISSION to confirm the annexation of the Church of St. Columba of Tiree to Ardchattan Priory, 5th May 1380

x

De camera. S. M. x

A. Venerabili fratri Episcopo Dunblanen. salutem etc. Eis que pro ecclesiarum et monasteriorum ipsorumque prelatorum ac personarum degencium in eisdem utilitatibus et eorum oneribus supportandis provida deliberacione sunt acta ut illibata perpetuis temporibus perseverent libenter adicimus apostolici roboris firmitatem: Exhibita siquidem nobis nuper pro parte dilectorum filiorum prioris et conventus Monasterii de Ardkatan per priorem soliti gubernari ordinis Valliscaulium Ergadien. diocesis peticio continebat quod olim parrochialis ecclesia Sancte Columbe[1] de Thiriach insula Sodoren. diocesis ex certis causis eidem monasterio per Episcopum Sodoren. qui tunc erat ordin-

[1] Tiree was divided into two parishes, Soroby and Kirkapol, which belonged to the Bishop of the Isles. This shows that the patron of Soroby was St. Columba, a fact unknown to the learned compilers of the *Origines Parochiales Scotiae* (cf. *infra*, p. 169, note 1). In some way or other this church came to be transferred from Ardchattan to Iona prior to 1421 (*vide infra*, p. 168).

aria auctoritate fuit incorporata imperpetuum et unita et deinde venerabilis frater noster Archiepiscopus Nidrosien.[1] loci metropoliticus unionem hujusmodi confirmavit dictique prior et conventus vigore unionis et confirmationis hujusmodi possessionem ejusdem ecclesie tunc vacantis fuerunt pacificam assecuti ipsamque ecclesiam per centum annos et amplius tenuerunt et possederunt prout tenent et possident pacifice et quiete: Quare dicti prior et conventus nobis humiliter supplicarunt ut unionem et confirmationem hujusmodi confirmare auctoritate apostolica dignaremur: Nos igitur de premissis noticiam non habentes ac gerentes de tue circumspectionis industria in hiis et aliis fiduciam in Domino specialem fraternitati tue per apostolica scripta commictimus et mandamus quatenus per te vel alium seu alios de premissis omnibus et singulis et eorum circumstanciis universis diligencius te informes et si per informationem hujusmodi premissa reppereris veritate fulciri incorporationem et unionem ac confirmacionem hujusmodi et quecumque inde secuta apostolica auctoritate confirmes omnem defectum si quis forsan intervenisset in illis supplendo de gratia speciali.

Datum Avinione iii Non. Maij anno secundo.

A petition lately laid before us on behalf of prior and convent of monastery of Ardkatan (wont to be ruled by a prior) of the order of Valliscaulium, Argyle diocese, contained that formerly the parish church of St. Columba of the Isle of Thiriach, Sodor diocese, for certain causes was incorporated and united in perpetuity to the said monastery by the then Bishop of Sodor by ordinary authority, and thereafter the Archbishop of Trondheim, metropolitan of the place, confirmed this union; and the said prior and convent, by virtue of this union and confirmation, obtained possession of the church, then void, and have held and possessed the same peaceably and quietly for a hundred years and more; Wherefore said prior and convent humbly supplicate us to confirm the union and confirmation by apostolic authority. We, therefore, not having knowledge of the foregoing and trusting in your diligence and

[1] Nidrosiensis, *i.e.* Trondheim. In 1266, when the Isles were recovered by Scotland, there was ceded along with them the right of patronage of the See of Man (Episcopatus Mannie), saving the right, jurisdiction and liberty of the See of Trondheim (Nidrosiensis Ecclesie) if it had any within the Bishopric. (*O.P.S.*, vol. ii. p. 291.)

circumspection, give you mandate by apostolic writings, that by yourself or by another or others you inform yourself of all and sundry the foregoing and of all the circumstances, and, if you find the same to be true, that by apostolic authority you confirm the incorporation, union and confirmation abovesaid and all the consequences, supplying any defects by special grace.

Reg. Aven. 230, fol. 91.

INDULGENCE for Visitors to the Chapel of St. Columba in the Parish of the Church of St. Congan in Sodor Diocese, 17th July 1382

v

De camera. Jo. de Neapoli. x

A. Universis Christifidelibus presentes literas inspecturis salutem etc. Licet is de cujus munere venit ut sibi a suis fidelibus digne et laudabiliter serviatur de habundancia pietatis sine qua merita supplicum excedit et vota bene servientibus sibi multo majora retribuat quam valeant promereri nichilominus tamen desiderantes Domino reddere populum acceptabilem et bonorum operum sectatorem fideles ipsos ad complacendum ei quasi quibusdam allectivis muneribus indulgentiis videlicet et remissionibus invitamus ut ipsi exinde reddantur divine gratie aptiores: Cum itaque sicut accepimus Capella Sancte Columbe sita in parrochia ecclesie Sancti Congani[1] Sodoren. diocesis occasione vetustatis et antiquitatis sit ad terram prostrata et ejus edificia diminuta reparacione que indigeat quamplurimum sumptuosa ad quam Christifidelium subsidia sunt plurimum oportuna, Nos cupientes ut capella ipsa

[1] St. Congan was brother of St. Kentigerna and uncle to St. Fillan, St. Fursey and St. Ultan.

The editor found much difficulty in identifying this parish. But the Duke of Argyll has successfully located it in Skye on the strength of the following entry in the *Calendar of Papal Petitions*, vol. i. p. 631:—

A.D. 1406 Petition Donald Colini of Diocese of Sodor. For the Vicarage of S Coman in Ybe [*sic* Yla] in Diocese of Sodor value 20 marks void because late Nonnas called MacKarmath held also the rectory of St Congan *in Durenys* in the same diocese and that Patrick Mac inyise has been intruded by lay power etc etc.

St. Congan also had a church at Boreraig in Skye (*Orig. Paroch.*, vol. ii. p. 344).

congruis honoribus frequentetur et etiam reparetur et ut ipsi Christifideles eo libencius causa devocionis confluant ad eandem et ad reparationem hujusmodi manus promptius porrigant adjutrices quo ibidem uberius dono celestis gratie conspexerint se refectos de omnipotentis Dei misericordia et beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus auctoritate confisi omnibus vere penitentibus et confessis qui in Nativitatis Circumcisionis Epiphanie Resurrectionis Ascencionis Corporis Domini Nostri Jhesu Christi Pentecostes necnon in Nativitatis Annunciationis Purificationis et Assumpcionis Beate Marie Virginis et Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptiste dictorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli et ipsius Capelle dedicationis festivitatibus ac celebritate omnium Sanctorum et per octabas ipsarum Nativitatis Epiphanie Resurrectionis Ascensionis et Corporis Domini necnon ipsius Beate Marie Virginis Nativitatis et Assumptionis ac Nativitatis dicti Beati Johannis et Apostolorum Petri et Pauli ac Sancte Columbe predictorum festivitatum ac per sex dies dictam festivitatem Penthecostes immediate sequentes prefatam capellam devote visitaverint annuatim et ad reparationem ipsius capelle manus porrexerint adjutrices singulis videlicet festivitatibus et celebritatibus unum annum et quadraginta dies Octabarum vero et sex dierum predictorum diebus quibus predictam capellam visitaverint et manus adjutrices porrexerint ut prefertur quinquaginta dies de injunctis eis penitenciis misericorditer relaxamus. Datum Avinione xvi Kal. Augusti anno quarto.

Whereas we learn that the chapel of St. Columba in the parish church of St. Congan, Sodor diocese, is ruinous with age and in need of costly repairs, for which the help of Christ's faithful is much needed, we, desiring the chapel to be fittingly honoured and repaired, and in order that Christ's faithful should flock thither more willingly out of devotion and stretch out helping hands more readily for its reparation, relax one year and forty days of enjoined penance to all truly penitent and confessed who, on the Feasts of the Nativity, Circumcision, Epiphany, Resurrection, Ascension, Corpus Domini, Pentecost, also on the Feasts of the Nativity, Annunciation, Purification and Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, and of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and of the dedication of the said chapel and on the celebration

of All Saints visit the foresaid chapel devoutly and stretch out helping hands for the reparation of the same; and relax fifty days as above to all who visit on the octaves of the said feasts of the Nativity, Epiphany, Resurrection, Ascension and Corpus Domini, also on the octaves of the feasts of the Nativity and Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the Assumption and Nativity of said St. John and of Apostles Peter and Paul and St. Columba and on the six days immediately following the said Feast of Pentecost.

Reg. Aven. 268, fol. 426.

COMMISSION to ratify an Excambion between the Abbeys of Saddell and Crossraguel, 17th January 1390-1

x

E. Juvenis. x

Venerabili fratri Episcopo Glasguen. salutem etc. Sincere devocionis affectus quem dilecti filii Abbas et conventus monasterii de Saydil[1] Cisterciensis ordinis Lesmoren. diocesis ad nos et Romanam gerunt ecclesiam promerentur ut ipsos favore apostolico prosequamur. Exhibita siquidem nobis nuper pro parte Abbatis et conventus predictorum peticio continebat quod olim ipsi capellam Sancte Trinitatis de Kyldomine[2] et dilecti filii

[1] The Abbey of Sagudull or Saddell was founded *circa* 1250 by Reginald son of Somerled, King of the Isles and Lord of Ergile and Kyntire (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xiv. No. 408). At an early date it received from Nigel and Isobel, Earl and Countess of Carrick, the two penny lands of Kildonane and Creisbog in Carrick, and at the former place it appears there was a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Inchmarnock, an island lying between Bute and Kintyre, is said to have been 'the site of a chapel or monastery' (*O.P.S.*, vol. ii. p. 223). This writ shows that it originally belonged to the Abbey of Crossraguel in Ayrshire, by which it was transferred to Saddell in exchange for the Chapel of the Holy Trinity at Kildomine.

[2] In the *Charters of the Abbey of Crossraguel*, published by the Ayrshire and Galloway Archaeological Association, there is one by Robert III., dated 24 August 1404, confirming to the Abbey *inter alia* 'Item duas marcatas terre Capelle Sancte Trinitatis de Kildomine'—and to this is appended the following note (p. 37): 'In the parish of Bar, on the Stinchar, called at various times Kildinine, Kildamonie and Kundamonie the ruins of the Chapel still exist, but the date of its erection is unknown. The celebrated "Kirkdamie Fair" has from time immemorial been held at this place on the last Saturday of May, but is now little more than a gathering of farmers in the neighbourhood.'

Abbas et Conventus monasterii de Crosraguier Cluniacensis ordinis Glasguen. diocesis parrochialem ecclesiam de Inchemernolz [1] Sodorensis diocesis quas tunc temporis tamquam proprias pacifice et quiete obtinebant ex certis rationabilibus causis ad invicem permutaverunt idemque Abbas et conventus monasterii de Saydil dictam parrochialem ecclesiam vigore permutacionis hujusmodi fuerunt pacifice assecuti eamque per triginta annos tenuerunt et possederunt prout tenent et possident pacifice et quiete fructus redditus et proventus ex ea percipiendo : Quare pro parte Abbatis et conventus monasterii de Saydil predictorum nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum ut permutacionem hujusmodi non obstante quod in ea locorum ordinariorum consensus non intervenerit confirmare cum supplectione eciam aliorum defectuum si qui forsan in ea intervenerint de benignitate apostolica dignaremur : Nos igitur de premissis certam noticiam non habentes ac cupientes abbatem et conventum monasterii de Saydil predictos prosequi favorabiliter in hac parte fraternitati tue per apostolica scripta mandamus quatenus si de permutacione hujusmodi legitime tibi constet illam non obstante si consensus hujusmodi in ea non intervenerit ut prefertur auctoritate nostra ratifices approbes et confirmes supplendo omnem alium defectum si quis forsan intervenerit in eadem. Datum Avinione xvi Kal. Februarii anno terciodecimo. Expedita viii Kal. Julii anno xiiii, H. de Spina.

The supplication lately laid before us on behalf of the Abbot and convent of the monastery of Saydil, Cistercian order, Lismore diocese, contained that formerly they and the Abbot and convent

[1] Entries in the Rothesay Parish Records printed through the liberality of the Marquess of Bute show that in the end of the seventeenth century Inchmarnock still formed part of the parish of Saddell. The kirk-session of Rothesay was accordingly puzzled as how to deal with fornicators in the island. It had plainly no jurisdiction over them, but on the pretext that they occasionally resorted to the Parish Church of Rothesay, John M'Fason and Mary N. M'Fason were ordered to make their appearance there to be dealt with for their sins (p. 82). It also appears that masons employed by one Macdonald to build a house had been utilising for that purpose sundry stones out of the *Chappell*, obviously the old parish church, estimated to be worth £10, 10s. Scots.

of the monastery of Crosraguier, Cluniac order, Glasgow diocese, for certain reasonable causes exchanged together the chapel of Holy Trinity of Kyldomine and the parish church of Inchemernolz, Sodor diocese, which they then held as their own, peaceably and quietly. The said Abbot and convent of monastery of Saydil obtained peaceable possession of said parish church by virtue of this exchange, and have held and possessed it for thirty years peaceably and quietly, taking up the fruits, rents and profits. Wherefore on behalf of the foresaid Abbot and convent it was petitioned that we would confirm the exchange by apostolic authority, notwithstanding that the consent of the Ordinaries was not obtained; and with the supplementing of other defects, if any. We therefore give you mandate by apostolic writings, that if you find the exchange to be legitimate you ratify, approve and confirm the same by our authority, notwithstanding that consent was not given, and with the supplementing of defects.

Reg. Aven. 272, fol. 402 verso.

GRANT OF INDULGENCE to Visitors to the Church of St. John the Apostle in Ard of Mull (Torosay), 30th May 1393

v

E. Juvenis. x

Universis Christifidelibus presentes literas inspecturis salutem etc. Licet is de cujus munere venit ut sibi a fidelibus suis digne et laudabiliter serviatur de abundancia pietatis sue que merita supplicum excedit et vota beneserviencium sibi multo majora retribuat quam valeant promereri, Nichilominus tamen desiderantes Domino reddere populum acceptabilem et bonorum operum sectatorem fideles ipsos ad complacendum ei quasi quibusdam alectivis muneribus indulgentiis videlicet et remissionibus invitamus ut exinde reddantur divine gratie aptiores: Cupientes igitur ut parrochialis ecclesia Sancti Johannis Apostoli et Evangeliste in Arduis de Mulle[1] Sodorensis diocesis ad quam ut asseritur causa devocionis populi

[1] This church stood at Killean on Loch Spelve, where its ruins and some sculptured stones may still be seen. The parsonage of Killean belonged in 1561 to the Abbot of Hy, the Bishop of the Isles being entitled to one-third, as in many other cases. (*Collectanea*, pp. 1-2.)

multitudo affluere consuevit congruis honoribus frequentetur et eciam reparetur et ut Christifideles eo libencius causa devocionis confluant ad eandem et ad reparationem hujusmodi manus promptius porrigant adjutrices quo ex hoc ibidem uberius dono celestis gratie conspexerint se refectos de omnipotentis Dei misericordie et beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus auctoritate confisi omnibus vere penitentibus et confessis qui in Nativitatis Circumcisionis Epiphanie Resurrectionis Ascensionis et Corporis Domini Nostri Jhesu Christi ac Penthecostes necnon Nativitatis Annunciationis Purificationis Assumptionis Beate Marie Virginis Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptiste ac Petri et Pauli ipsiusque Sancti Johannis Evangeliste Apostolorum predictorum ac dicte ecclesie dedicacionis festivitatibus et in celebritate omnium Sanctorum et per ipsarum Nativitatis Epiphanie Resurrectionis Ascensionis et Corporis Domini Nativitatis et Assumptionis Beate Marie Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptiste Apostolorumque predictorum festivitatum Octabas et per sex dies dictam festivitatem Pentecostes immediate sequentes dictam ecclesiam devote visitaverint annuatim et ad reparationem hujusmodi manus adjutrices porrexerint ut prefertur singulis videlicet festivitatum et celebritatis unum annum et quadraginta Octabarum vero et sex dierum predictorum diebus quibus prefatam ecclesiam devote visitaverint et manus porrexerint ut prefertur quinquaginta dies de injunctis eis penitenciis misericorditer relaxamus; ceterum ut omnia et singula que per eosdem fideles pro relaxacionis hujusmodi gracia consequenda offerri contigerit vel donari in usus ad quos oblata vel donata fuerint integre convertantur sub interminatione divini Judicii districtius inhibemus ne quis cujuscumque status condicionis vel dignitatis existat quicquam de oblatis vel donatis ipsis sibi aliquatenus appropriet vel usurpet si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit non possit a reatu presumptionis hujusmodi ab aliquo nisi apud sedem apostolicam ac satisfactione debita per eum de illis que sibi appropriaverit vel usurpaverit realiter prius impensa nisi in mortis articulo constitutus absolucionis beneficium obtinere. Datum Avinione iii

Kal. Junii anno quintodecimo. Expedita iiii Idus Junii anno xv, R. de Valle.

We, wishing that the parish church of St. John, Apostle and Evangelist, in Arduis de Mulle, Sodor diocese, whither, as is alleged, a multitude of people is wont to flock out of devotion, should be fittingly honoured and should be repaired, and in order that Christ's faithful may flock there more willingly and stretch out helping hands more promptly for its reparation, relax one year and forty days of enjoined penance to all truly penitent and confessed who shall visit the said church and hold out helping hands for its reparation on the feasts of the Nativity, Circumcision, Epiphany, Resurrection, Ascension and Corpus Christi, and Pentecost, also on feasts of Nativity, Annunciation, Purification and Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of Nativity of St. John Baptist, and Saints Peter and Paul and St. John Evangelist and of dedication of the said church, and in the celebration of All Saints; and fifty days to those, as above, who visit during the octaves of said feasts of Nativity, Epiphany, Resurrection, Ascension, and Corpus Domini, and of the Nativity and Assumption of the Blessed Mary and of St. John Baptist, and during the six days immediately following the feast of Pentecost. Moreover, that all and sundry the offerings or donations made by the said faithful for the obtaining of the relaxation may be wholly converted to the uses for which they were offered or donated, we strictly inhibit, under the threatenings of the Divine Judge, that anyone of whatsoever state, condition or dignity, appropriate or usurp any of the said oblations or donations; and if any should presume to attempt this, he may not, unless at the hour of death, obtain absolution from the guilt of such presumption by any unless at the Apostolic See, and after due satisfaction made by him.

Reg. Aven. 273, fol. 423.

Confirmation of ancient Grants to the Abbey of Saddell, 27th June 1393

v
x
De camera. E. Juvenis. x

A. Clemens Episcopus servus servorum Dei ad perpetuam rei memoriam Hiis que pro utilitatibus et comodis ecclesiarum et monasteriorum omnium ac personarum in eis degencium provide facta sunt ut illibata consistant libenter adicimus apostolici muniminis firmitatem: Ex-

hibita siquidem nobis pro parte dilectorum filiorum Abbatis et conventus monasterii de Sagadyl Cisterciensis ordinis Ergadien. diocesis peticio continebat quod olim quondam Reginaldus clare memorie Semorlegi Regis Insularum natus cupiens terrena in celestia ac transitoria in eterna felici commercio commutare de bonis a Deo sibi collatis quoddam monasterium Cisterciensis ordinis monasterium de Sagadyl Ergadien. diocesis nuncupatum ad honorem Dei et sub vocabulo Beate Marie Virginis de sedis apostolice licencia fundavit ipsum pro sustentacione abbatis et conventus ipsius monasterii de decem nummatis Balebeam et quinque nummatis Vallis de Sagadyl et quinque nummatis de Steschayn in Hareyn Sodoren.[1] diocesis quarum omnium terrarum totalis summa triginta marcharum usualis monete in regno Scocie communiter currentis valorem annuum ut asseritur non excedunt dotavit ac quod demum quondam Rodricus dicti Reginaldi natus nummatum terre de Chorsradyl et dimidium terre de Wgladal cujus terre valor ultra sex marchas non excedit annuatim ac quod dilectus filius Johannes de Yle dominus Insularum dimidiam nummatum terre de Darneychan que duarum marcharum valorem non excedit et dilecta in Christo filia Christina Caleni Insulam Daabhara[2] que nisi quinque solidos dicte

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[1] Steschayn in Hareyn is Shisken in Arran. *Nummata terra* here seems equivalent to *librata terrae*, as 20 *nummatae terrae* are stated to equal *triginta marcharum*. Chorsradyl seems to be Torrisdale and Wgladal to be Ugadale.

[2] The compilers of the *Origines Parochiales*, I. ii. p. 12, speak of the island anciently termed the island of ' Sanct Barre,' and in modern times Davar or Devar. This writ seems to show that Daabhara, whatever its meaning, was the older name. *Christina Caleni* means, of course, the daughter of Cailein or Colin. The editor has failed to discover any Colin whose daughter could have been the donor of Davar. And it is suggested that this is just another instance of the confusion between MacAilein and MacCalein (see *Highland Papers*, vol. ii. p. 85, note 5), and that the lady is Christina, daughter and heiress of Alan MacRuari. Ruari the son of Reginald the son of Somerled had two sons, Donald of Yle and Ruari of Bute, who had also part of Kintyre. In course of time Ruari's son Alan being deprived of Bute obtained compensation in the North Isles and the mainland lordship of Garmoran. This Alan MacRuari had an only daughter, in Gaelic Christina nic Ailein vic Ruari. She married a Sir Duncan de Mar, probably a son of Donald, Earl of Mar, who was dead prior to 1296 (*Bain*

monete non valet annuatim eidem monasterio pro suarum animarum salute successive donarunt iidemque Abbas et conventus donaciones hujusmodi fuerunt pacifice assecuti : Quare pro parte dictorum abbatis et conventus nobis extitit humiliter supplicatum ut donacionibus hujusmodi robur confirmacionis addicere de benignitate apostolica dignaremur : Nos igitur hujusmodi supplicacionibus inclinati donaciones predictas ratas habentes et gratas illas auctoritate apostolica confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus : Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmacionis et communicionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignacionem omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Avinione v Kal. Julii pontificatus nostri anno quintodecimo. Expedita vi Idus Julii anno xv, H. de Spina. Tradita parti v Idus Julii anno quintodecimo, Jo. Guiardi.

A petition laid before us on behalf of the Abbot and convent of the monastery of Sagadyl, Cistercian order, Argyle diocese, contained that formerly the late Reginald of happy memory, son of Semorlegus King of the Isles, with licence of Apostolic See, founded the monastery of Sagadyl, Cistercian order, Argyle diocese, to the honour of God and under the name of the Blessed Virgin Mary ; and for the sustentation of the Abbot and convent he endowed it

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Calendar, vol. ii. p. 200), by whom she had a son Roderic or Ruari (*O.P.S.*, vol. ii. p. 201). Though the sole heiress of her father, the people, careless of the foreign technicalities of feudal and ecclesiastical law, seem to have regarded her half-brother Ruari, a natural son of Alan, as the proper chief, and in 1309 she resigned a great part of her estates into the hands of the King, by whom they were granted to this Ruari Mac Ailein and the heirs-male of his body, whom failing to her son Ruari on condition that he should provide portions for his uncle's daughters, if any. This Ruari Mac Ailein was the father of Reginald, killed at Perth in 1346, and Amie, the first wife of the ' Good ' John of Yle, Lord of the Isles (cf. vol. i. p. 73). An amusing mistake with regard to this lady, who helped King Robert when his fortunes were at the lowest, has been made by the authors of *Clan Donald*. Boldly assuming that she was the wife of Donald, Earl of Mar, they not only made her the King's mother-in-law, and so enrich the Stewart kings with Macdonald blood, but also explain that this interesting fact had been ignored by all previous writers (vol. ii. p. 18).

with ten nummata [? of land of] of Balebeam and five nummata of the Glen of Sagadyl and five nummata of Steschayn in Hareyn, Sodor diocese, of all of which lands the total sum does not exceed the annual value of thirty marks, usual money of Scotland (as is alleged); and that successively afterwards for their soul's weal the late Rodricus, son of the said Reginald, endowed it with a nummatum of land of Chorsradyl and the half land of Wgladal, of which annual value does not exceed six marks; and John, son of John de Yle Lord of the Isles, endowed it with a half nummatum of land of Darneychan, which does not exceed two marks in value; and Christina Caleni endowed it with the Isle of Daabhara, which is of annual value of only five shillings of said money: and the said Abbot and convent obtained peaceable possession of these donations. Wherefore we, acceding to a supplication on their behalf, confirm the above donations by apostolic authority and with the protection of these presents: with inhibition to all attempting anything in the contrary.

Reg. Aven. 304, fol. 523.

CONFIRMATION of the Election of Fingon, Abbot of Hy, 21st October 1397

Rubric:—Fingonio Abbati monasterii de Hy Sodorensis diocesis electio et confirmacio de eo ad dictum monasterium et munus benedictionis ei facte approbantur et ab ipso omnis infamie macula per eum certa de causa contracta abolatur.

x
x
De camera. Jo. de Neapoli. x

A. Dilecto filio Fingonio Abbati monasterii de Hy ordinis Sancti Benedicti Sodorensis diocesis salutem etc. Gerentes in votis ut status ecclesiarum et monasteriorum omnium et personarum eis presidentium salubriter dirigatur, Illa libenter concedimus que ad hec fore conspicimus oportuna: Exhibita siquidem nobis pro parte tua petitio continebat quod dudum quadraginta anni elapsi sunt vel circiter[1] monasterium de Hy ordinis Sancti Benedicti

[1] Forty years back is 1357 (*vide supra*, p. 135). In the previous writ the vacancy is said to have been due to the death of Peter, here it is attributed

Sodorensis diocesis tunc per liberam resignationem quondam Petri ipsius monasterii Abbatis in manibus dilectorum filiorum conventus ejusdem extra Romanam curiam sponte factam et per eosdem conventum cum ad eos dicti monasterii resignacionis recepcio de antiqua et approbata et hactenus pacifice observata consuetudine pertineat extra eandem curiam admissam vacans dicti conventus te monachum dicti monasterii ordinem ipsum expresse professum et in presbiteratus ordinem constitutum in eorum et dicti monasterii abbatem concorditer elegerunt tuque electioni hujusmodi illius tibi presentato decreto consenciens obtinuisti eam a bone memorie Wilelmo Episcopo Sodoren. auctoritate ordinaria confirmari, Et deinde per eundem Episcopum tibi munus benedictionis impendi canonice nisi apostolice reservaciones obstarent ac possessionem pacificam administrationis bonorum ipsius monasterii fuisti assecutus et monasterium ipsum extunc registi prout regis de presenti : Cum autem sicut eadem petitio subjungebat tu dubites monasterium ipsum tempore resignationis electionis et confirmationis hujusmodi fuisse dispositioni apostolice specialiter vel generaliter reservatum et propterea electionem et confirmationem hujusmodi viribus non subsistere pro parte tua nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum ut tibi ac tuo et predicti monasterii statui super premissis providere de benignitate apostolica dignaremur : Nos igitur attendentes grandium virtutum merita quibus ut fidedignorum testimonio accepimus personam tuam altissimus insignivit ac volentes te meritorum ipsorum intuitu favore prosequi gratie specialis hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati omnem inhabilitatis et infamie maculam sive notam per te premissorum occasione contractam apostolica auctoritate penitus abolemus tibique concedimus quod electio et confirmacio de te facte ut prefertur et quecunque inde secuta a data presencium valeant et plenam roboris firmitatem obtineant perinde ac si tempore resignationis electionis et confirmationis

to his resignation. The Fingonius whose selection is here confirmed seems to be the ' subtle and wicked Councillor ' known as the *Green Abbot* (*vide* vol. i. p. 32.)

predictarum prefatum monasterium dispositioni apostolice specialiter vel generaliter quomodolibet reservatum non extitisset et insuper hujusmodi muneris benedictionis impensionem et ea que circa administrationem dicti monasterii medio tempore alias tamen rite per te gesta sunt eadem auctoritate ratificamus et eciam approbamus constitutionibus apostolicis ac statutis et consuetudinibus monasterii et ordinis predictorum juramento confirmacione apostolica vel quacumque firmitate alia roboratis contrariis non obstantibus quibuscumque: Nulli ergo etc. nostre abolicionis concessionis ratificacionis et approbacionis infringere etc. Datum Avinione xii Kal. Novembris anno quarto. Expedita iiii Idus Novembris anno quarto, P. de Valle. Tradita parti ii Idus Novembris anno quarto, P. bouqueys [*sic*].

To Fingon, Abbot of the monastery of Hy, Order of St. Benedict, Sodor diocese, greeting.

A petition laid before us on your behalf contained that forty years ago or thereabout, on the voidance of the monastery of Hy, O.S.B., Sodor diocese, by the free resignation made by the late Abbot Peter in the hands of the convent, outwith the Roman court, and admitted by the said convent (to whom the reception of the resignation pertained by old, approved and hitherto peaceably observed custom), the convent unanimously elected you, monk of said monastery, professed of the Order and in priest's orders, to the abbacy of the said monastery; and you, consenting to the said election, obtained confirmation from William Bishop of Sodor of happy memory by ordinary authority: and that then you had yourself blessed by the said Bishop canonically (but for apostolic reservations), and obtained peaceable administration of the goods of the monastery and ruled from that time, as you do at present. But since (as the petition added) you fear that at the time of the foresaid resignation, election and confirmation the monastery was specially or generally reserved to apostolic disposition and that therefore the election and confirmation are not valid, it was petitioned on your behalf that we would take thought for you and the monastery. We therefore, and by apostolic authority, absolve you from all stain of inhability and infamy contracted by reason of the above, and grant that your election and confirmation and all the consequences be valid and binding from the date of these presents in all respects as if at the time of the foresaid resignation, election and confirmation the monastery had not been generally or specially reserved to apostolic disposition.

Reg. Aven. 304, fol. 522b.

INDULT to the BISHOP OF SODOR to reconcile polluted churches by means of any suitable priest, 29th October 1397

x

Jo. de Neapoli. x

A. Venerabili fratri Michaeli Episcopo Sodoren. salutem etc. Tue devocionis precibus benignum imparcientes assensum libenter ea tibi concedimus graciose que tue quietis commodum respicere dinoscuntur. Cum itaque sicut pro parte tua fuit propositum coram nobis sepe contingat ecclesias et certarum insularum in tua diocesi consistencium per effusionem sanguinis vel seminis aut excommunicatorum inhumacionem violari quia propter insularum remocionem ac maris transfretationis et quia in partibus ipsis vigere noscuntur guerrarum pericula non potes reconciliare commode per te ipsum nos humiliter supplicasti ut providere tibi super hoc de oportuno remedio dignaremur: Nos itaque tuis supplicationibus inclinati ut tu quamdiu ecclesie Sodorensi prefueris ecclesias et cimiteria insularum ipsarum per aliquem sacerdotem ydoneum reconciliare valeas quociens fuerit oportunum corporibus excommunicatorum predictorum si ab aliis corporibus discerni valeant primitus exhumatis et procul ab ecclesiastica sepultura jactatis et aqua prius per te vel alium antistitem ut moris est benedicta presencium tibi auctoritate concedimus facultatem per hoc autem constitutioni quod id precipit tantum per episcopos fieri nullum volumus imposterum prejudicium generari. Datum Avinione iiii Kalendas Novembris anno quarto.

On your behalf it was represented to us that churches and [cemeteries] of certain islands in your diocese are often violated by the effusion of blood or emission of semen or the burial of excommunicates; and, because you are not able in person conveniently to reconcile them by reason of the remoteness of the isles and the sea crossing, and the dangers of wars in those parts, you have humbly petitioned us to provide you with opportune remedy thereanent. We, therefore, by authority of these presents grant you faculty, so long as you remain Bishop of Sodor, to reconcile

churches and cemeteries of these isles by some fit priest as often as shall be needful, the bodies of the excommunicate (if they can be distinguished from the other bodies) being first exhumed and cast far from ecclesiastical sepulture, and with water first blessed by you or other priest, as the custom is : without prejudice to the constitution prescribing this to be done only by bishops.

Reg. Aven. 304, fol. 527b.

Rubric :—Faculty to Michael Bishop of Sodor to visit the churches and monasteries of certain islands in his diocese by a fit person, 29 October 1397.

Venerabili fratri Michaeli Episcopo Sodorensi salutem etc. Devotionis tue probata sinceritas quam ad nos et apostolicam sedem habere dinosceris promeretur ut personam tuam sinceris affectibus prosequentes peticionibus tuis cum Deo possumus favorabiliter annuamus : Cum itaque sicut pro parte tua nobis fuit expositum ecclesias monasteria et alia loca ecclesiastica certarum insularum in diocesi tua consistencium in quibus tam de jure quam de consuetudine tibi visitacionis officium competit propter ipsarum insularum distanciam et remocionem et maris transfretacionis pericula non valeas personaliter visitare : Nos tuis in hac parte supplicationibus inclinati visitacionis officium quotiens illud ingruerit per aliquam seu aliquas personam seu personas seu quas duxeris ad hoc deputandam seu eciam deputandas in ecclesiis monasteriis et locis predictis exercendum et procuracionum tibi racione visitacionum hujusmodi debitarum ab eisdem ecclesiis monasteriis locis et personis taliter visitatis in peccunia numerata moderatarum tamen receptionem non obstantibus quibuscumque constitucionibus a felicis recordacionis Innocentis IIII. et Gregorio X. et quibuscumque aliis Romanis pontificibus predecessoribus nostris in contrarium editis seu privilegiis et indulgentiis quibuscumque generalibus vel specialibus de quibus quorumque totis tenoribus de verbo ad verbum in nostris litteris specialem oporteat fieri mencionem et per que presentibus non expressa vel totaliter non inserta effectus earum impediri valeat quomodolibet

vel differri conscienci tue relinquimus per presentes : Nulli ergo etc. nostre concessionis infringere etc. Datum Avinione iiii Kalendas Novembris anno quarto. Expedita xv Kalendas Decembris anno quarto, R. de Valle. Tradita parti xii Kalendas Decembris anno quarto, P. Vernerii.

Since on your behalf it has been represented to us that on account of distance and remoteness and the dangers of the sea-crossing you are not able personally to visit the churches, monasteries and other ecclesiastical places of certain isles in your diocese, in which by right and by custom the office of visitation is incumbent upon you, We, acceding to your supplications in this part, grant you the faculty of exercising the said office of visitation by some other person or persons of your choice, deputed or to be deputed, and of taking up in ready money the procurations due by reason of said visitation from the said churches, monasteries, places and persons, notwithstanding whatsoever constitutions of Pope Innocent iv. or Gregory x. or any others of our predecessors to the contrary, and any indulgences general or special. With inhibition etc.

Reg. Aven. 307, fol. 632.

Plenary Absolution to Hector Macgilleon,[1] 28th May 1403

Rubric :—Hectori Macgilleon absolutio plenaria in mortis articulo conceditur.

v

Jo. de Neapoli. x

Dilecto filio nobili viro Hectori Macgilleon domicello Sodoren. diocesis salutem etc. Provenit etc. ut in secunda hujus quaterni mutatis mutandis usque suffragetur : Volumus etiam quod per unum annum a tempore quo presens nostra concessio ad tuam noticiam pervenerit computandum singulis sextis feriis legitimo impedimento cessante jejunes quod si predictis diebus ex precepto ecclesie regulari observancia injuncta penitentia noto vel alias jejunare tenearis una alia die singularum septiman-

[1] Son of Lachlan Lubanach Maclean and Mary, daughter of John of Yle, Lord of the Isles (*vide* vol. i. pp. 78-81). He fought at Harlaw in 1411 and was killed by Irvine of Drum.

arum ejusdem anni qua ad jejunandum ut premittitur non sis astrictus jejunes et si in dicto anno sequenti vel quamprimum poteris modo simili supplere hujusmodi jejunium tenearis alioquin hujusmodi nostra concessio nullius sit roboris vel momenti: Nulli ergo etc. nostre concessionis et voluntatis infringere etc. Datum Carpentorate v Kalendas Junii anno nono.

(1) Ex secunda epistola ejusdem quaterni fol. 631b.

Provenit ex tua devocionis affectu quo nos et Romanam ecclesiam revereris ut peticiones tuas illas presertim que anime tue salutem respiciunt ad exauditionis gratiam admittamus. Hinc est quod nos tuis supplicationibus inclinati ut confessor tuus quem duxeris eligendum omnium peccatorum tuorum de quibus corde contrita et ore confessa fueris semel tantum in mortis articulo plenam remissionem tibi in sinceritate fidei et unitate Sancte Romane ecclesie ac obediencia et devocione nostra vel successorum nostrorum Romanorum pontificum canonice intrantium persistenti auctoritate apostolica concedere valeat devotioni tue tenore presencium indulgemus: Sic tamen quod idem confessor de hiis de quibus fuerit alteri satisfactio impendenda eam tibi per te si supervixeris vel per heredes tuos si tunc forte transieris faciendam injungat quam tu vel illi facere teneamini ut prefertur; Et ne quod absit propter hujusmodi gratiam reddaris proclivior ad illicita imposterum committenda volumus quod si ex confidentia remissionis hujusmodi aliqua forte committeres quo ad illa predicta remissio tibi nullatenus suffragetur.

To Hector Macgilleon, donsell, Sodor diocese, greeting.

[After reference to an earlier grant, not here specified.]

It is our will that for one year from the time when this present concession shall come to your notice you fast on every sixth weekday [*i.e.* Saturday], if there be no legitimate impediment; that, if the foresaid days be fast days by precept of the Church or otherwise, you fast on one other day of each week when you are not compelled to fast; and if within the year or as soon as you have been able in like manner, you are held to complete the said fasting; otherwise this grant is to be of no strength or moment.

[Extract.]

By the tenor of these presents we grant you indult, once only at the point of death that a confessor of your choice may give you

plenary absolution of all your sins of which you have made confession with a contrite heart. And where satisfaction has to be made to another, your confessor shall impose upon you what must be performed by you if you survive, or by your heirs if you decease. And lest this grace should make you more apt to commit transgressions in future, we wish that if you by choice commit anything out of confidence of remission, the above remission be of no force for that effect.

Reg. Aven. 319, fol. 711.

COMMISSION to hear complaints against FINGONUS, Abbot of Iona, with authority to depose him, 26th August 1405

v

V. G. pro Domino Vicecancellario. x

Benedictus etc. Venerabilibus fratribus Glasguen. et Dunkelden. Episcopis salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Nuper ad nostrum dilecto filio Johanne Goffredi priore claustrali monasterii Yensis ordinis Sancti Benedicti Sodorensis diocesis nobis refferente pervenit auditum quod dilectus filius Fingonus [1] Abbas dicti monasterii quamdam mulierem publice in concubinam multis temporibus tenuit et ex ea plures filios et filias procreavit ipsosque concubinam filios et filias de bonis ejusdem monasterii enutrivit ac tres ex ipsis filiabus maritavit et magnam dotem de bonis predictis eis constituit atque dedit et tam propterea quam alias diversimode bona predicta dilapidavit et edificia predicti monasterii corrui permisit ac alias monasterium ipsum usque ad valorem quadringentarum marcharum argenti dampnificavit et dampnificabit fortius in futurum nisi super hoc eidem monasterio de salubri remedio succuratur: Nos igitur nolentes sicut nec velle debemus premissa si veritate nitantur conniventibus oculis pertransire fraternitati vestre de qua in hiis et aliis specialem in Domino fiduciam obtinemus per apostolica scripta committimus et mandamus quatenus vocatis dicto Abbate

[1] This seems to be the Green Abbot (*vide supra*, p. 149, note 1). His daughter had an illegitimate son by John Mor Tanister (vol. i. p. 32), and his grandson caused much trouble in Iona in 1443 (*ibid.*, p. 83).

et aliis qui fuerint evocandi super premissis omnibus et singulis auctoritate nostra inquiratis diligentius veritatem et si per inquisitionem hujusmodi prefatum abbatem reppereritis culpabilem in premissis vel aliquo eorundem quod ad deposicionem ipsius sufficiat eundem abbatem ab administratione bonorum predicti monasterii auctoritate predicta deponatis prout de jure fuerit faciendum, contradictores per censuram ecclesiasticam appellatione postposita compescendo, non obstantibus tam felicis recordationis Bonifacii Pape VIII. predecessoris nostri in quibus cavetur ne aliquis extra suam civitatem et diocesim nisi in certis exceptis casibus ac in illis ultra unam dietam a fine sue diocesis ad judicium evocetur, seu ne judices a sede apostolica deputati aliquos ultra unam dietam a fine dioces. eorumdem trahere presumant et de duabus dietis in Concilio Generali quam aliis constitutionibus apostolicis contrariis quibuscumque seu si eidem Abbati vel quibusvis aliis communiter vel divisim a sede apostolica sit indultum quod interdici suspendi vel excommunicari non possit per literas apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam ac de verbo ad verbum de indulto hujusmodi mencionem. Datum Janue vii Kalendas Septembris pontificatus nostri anno undecimo. Expedita iiii Kalendas Octobris anno undecimo, H. de Spina.

Lately the report has been brought to us by John Goffredi, claustral prior of the monastery of Iona, O.S.B., Sodor diocese, that Fingon, Abbot of said monastery, has for a long time maintained a certain woman publicly as his concubine, and has had several sons and daughters by her, and has nurtured the said concubine, sons and daughters out of the goods of the said monastery, and has married three of his daughters with a large dowry from the foresaid goods; and that he has moreover dilapidated the same in many other ways and has allowed the monastery buildings to become ruinous, and otherwise has damaged the monastery to the value of 500 marks of silver, and will damage it further in future unless remedy be found. We therefore, being unwilling to allow such things to go on if they be true, and reposing special faith in you, give you mandate by apostolic writings that, having summoned the said Abbot and all who ought to be summoned, you enquire diligently into all and sundry the foregoing, and if you find the said Abbot to be culpable in the same or any part

thereof, that you depose him from the administration of the goods of the monastery (as ought of right to be done), repressing contradictors by apostolic censure without appeal; notwithstanding the constitutions of Pope Boniface VIII. forbidding anyone to be summoned in judgement outwith his city and diocese unless in certain excepted cases, and then not more than one day's journey from the border of their diocese and two days' journey in General Council; and notwithstanding whatsoever other apostolic constitutions in the contrary.

Reg. Aven. 335, fol. 130.

Appointment of Mr. Maurice McEan (Johannis), Parson of Dunoon, to be Papal Chaplain, 20th November 1409

Dilecto filio Magistro Mauricio Johannis rectori parrochialis ecclesie Beate Marie de Dunnoyngh Ergadiensis diocesis capellano nostro salutem etc. Virtutibus clarens et meritis sicut fame laudabilis testimonio commendaris illam in nostro et apostolice sedis conspectu gratiam meruisti quod personam tuam paterna benevolencia prosequimur et eam libenter attolimus honoris gratia specialis: Ut igitur in effectu percipias quod suggerit nostre mentis affectus te in nostrum et dicte sedis capellanum graciose recipimus ac nostrorum et ipsius sedis capellanorum consorcio favorabiliter aggregamus, intendentes quod per hoc favoris apostolici presidia plenius sortiaris ac volentes et tibi auctoritate apostolica concedentes quod omnibus et singulis privilegiis libertatibus exemptionibus et immunitatibus tam per nos quam per quoscunque Romanos pontifices predecessores nostros capellanis dicte sedis concessis et quibus dicti capellani gaudebant hactenus gaudeas et potiaris, constitutionibus et revocationibus de ipsis aut eorum aliquo ac declaracionibus et ordinacionibus super eis aut aliquo ipsorum per nos seu eosdem predecessores nostros forsan factis contrariis eciam si de illis eorumque totis tenoribus de verbo ad verbum esset presentibus mentio facienda non obstantibus quibuscumque: Sic igitur de bono in melius studiis virtutum intendas quod merito ad

faciendum tibi pleniorem gratiam invitemur : Nulli ergo etc. nostre receptionis aggregacionis constitucionis et voluntatis infringere etc. Datum Barchinon. xii Kalendas Decembris pontificatus nostri sextodecimo. Expedita xv Kalendas Januarii anno xvi, B. Fortis.

For your merits and virtues you are deserving that we should honour you with special grace, wherefore we receive you among the number of the chaplains of ourself and the Apostolic See, so that thereby you may have a fuller experience of apostolic favour ; and we will and grant to you by apostolic authority that you may enjoy and obtain all and sundry the liberties, exemptions and immunities granted by us or any of our predecessors, Roman Pontiffs, to chaplains of the said see and which the said chaplains have hitherto enjoyed ; notwithstanding any constitutions or revocations perhaps made to the contrary.

Reg. Aven. 337, fol. 177.

MANDATE to the Bishops of Dunkeld and Dunblane and the Prior of Ardchattan to apply one year's fruits of all benefices falling vacant within two years in the Diocese of Argyll to the furnishing and repair of the Cathedral Church thereof, 23rd February 1410-11

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Venerabilibus fratribus Dunkelden. et Dumblanen. Episcopis ac dilecto filio priori monasterii de Ardkatan Ergadiensis diocesis per priorem soliti gubernari salutem etc. Ad ea ex apostolice servitutis nobis injuncte desuper officio libenter intendimus per que fabricis ecclesiarum presertim cathedralium de oportune subvencionis auxilio valeat provideri. Dudum siquidem in nostri apostolatus primordiis ad instar felicis recordacionis Gregorii xi. et Clementis vii. ac nonnullorum aliorum Romanorum pontificum predecessorum nostrorum omnes et singulos fructus redditus proventus obventiones et jura quecunque ad mensas archiepiscopales episcopales et abbatiales pertinentes necnon prioratuum etiam conventualium ac dignitatum personatuum administrationum officiorum prebendarum

et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumlibet tam secularium quam regularium cum cura et sine cura qualiacunque forent primi anni vacationis eorundem usque ad nostrum beneplacitum duximus reservanda et camere nostre apostolice applicanda : Cum autem sicut exhibita nobis nuper pro parte venerabilis fratris nostri Beani Episcopi Ergadiensis peticio continebat ecclesia Ergadien. tam propter guerrarum discrimina et steril[it]ates ac mortalitatum pestes que prothdolor in illis partibus diutius viguerunt prout vigent de presenti quam alias jocalibus ornamentis ecclesiasticis ac libris et aliis necessariis quibus destituta existit necnon reparationibus indigeat non modicum sumptuosis nos cupientes eidem ecclesie de alicujus subventionis auxilio providere fructus redditus proventus obventiones et jura ad mensam episcopalem Ergadien. spectantes et expectantia si ecclesiam ipsam infra biennium a data presencium computandum vacare contingat necnon quorumcumque prioratuum dignitatum personatuum administrationum officiorum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum secularium et regularium cum cura et sine cura ipsius ecclesie civitatis et diocesis Ergadien. vacantium et infra eidem biennium vacaturorum primi anni vacationis eorundem prefate camere ut premittitur applicata predicte ecclesie in ipsius ornamenta ecclesiastica ac libros et alia necessaria necnon reparaciones hujusmodi integre convertenda auctoritate apostolica ex certa sciencia tenore presentium concedimus et donamus : Quocirca discrecioni vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus quatenus vos vel duo aut unus vestrum per vos vel alium seu alios fructus redditus proventus obventiones et jura ad mensam predictam ut premittitur spectantes et spectantia necnon prioratuum dignitatuum personatuum administrationum officiorum et beneficiorum ecclesie civitatis et diocesis predictorum primi anni vacationis hujusmodi ipsorum deductis oneribus pro dictis ornamentis ac libris aliisque necessariis et reparacionibus juxta concessionem et donacionem nostras hujusmodi per idem biennium realiter tradi ac in eadem ornamenta libros et alia necessaria et reparaciones converti faciatis et eciam procuretis, contra-

dictores per censuram etc. Non obstantibus predictis et aliis reservacionibus et applicacionibus ac constitucionibus et ordinacionibus apostolicis statutisque et consuetudinibus ecclesie civitatis et diocesis predictorum eciam juramento confirmacione apostolica vel quacumque firmitate alia roboratis contrariis quibuscumque seu si aliquibus communiter vel divisim a sede apostolica sit indultum quod interdici suspendi vel excommunicari non possint per litteras apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam ac de verbo ad verbum de indulto hujusmodi mentionem. Datum Ceserauguste vii Kalendas Marcii anno decimoseptimo. Expedita iiii Nonas Aprilis anno xvii, B. Fortis.

Lately, in the beginning of our pontificate, we, after the examples of Pope Gregory xi. and Clement vii. and some others of our predecessors, reserved all and sundry the fruits, rents, profits, obventions and rights whatsoever pertaining to archiepiscopal, episcopal and abbatial tables, also of priories, conventual dignities, parsonages, offices, prebends and other ecclesiastical benefices whatsoever, as well secular as regular, with cure and without cure, of the first year of voidance, during our pleasure, and to be applied to the Apostolic Camera. But since the petition lately laid before us on behalf of Bean Bishop of Argyle contained that the Church of Argyle, as well on account of wars, famines and plagues, which have been waging in these parts for a long time, as they do at present, and otherwise, is lacking in jewels, ecclesiastical ornaments, books and other necessities, and is also in need of costly repairs, we, desiring to afford help to the said Church, by apostolic authority by the tenor of these presents grant and donate the fruits, rents, profits, obventions and rights pertaining to the episcopal table of Argyle during the first year of voidance, if the said Church should happen to be void within two years from the date of the presents, also of whatsoever priories, dignities, parsonages, administrations, offices and other ecclesiastical benefices secular and regular, with cure and without cure, of the said Church, city and diocese of Argyle, void and to be void within the said two years (and reserved, as above said, to the Apostolic Camera) to be converted wholly to the reparation of the ecclesiastical ornaments, books and other necessities of the said Church. Wherefore we give you mandate by apostolic writings that you, or two or one of you, yourselves or by deputy, cause the first year's fruits etc. (burdens deducted) to be converted to the repairs etc. according to our grant; notwithstanding the foresaid and other reservations, and the statutes and customs of the Church, city and diocese abovesaid, and whatsoever else to the contrary.

Reg. Aven. 337, fol. 225v.

ABSOLUTION of BEAN, BISHOP OF ARGYLL, for retaining after his consecration the Church of Kilmonevach in Lochaber, which he is now to resign, 27th June 1411

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Venerabili fratri Beano Episcopo Ergadien. salutem etc. Sedes apostolica pia mater recurrentibus ad eam cum humilitate filiis post excessum libenter se exhibet propiciam et benignam : Exhibita siquidem nobis nuper pro parte tua peticio continebat quod olim postquam fuit de persona tua Ergadiensi ecclesie provisum ac tibi munus consecrationis impensum extitit tu qui propter guerras et alias persecutiones multiplices que in tua diocesi actenus viguerunt et vigent necnon propter occupationes reddituum et proventuum ad mensam episcopalem Ergadien. spectantium qui in decimis pro majori parte consistunt per nobiles ac potentes homines illorum partium indebite procuratas hujusmodi redditibus et proventibus omnino non gaudebas parrochialem ecclesiam de Kilmoneuoch in Lochaber [1] dicte diocesis quam ante provisionem et munus consecrationis hujusmodi tibi impensum ut prefertur canonice obtinebas et que de patronatu laicali existit post et contra constitutionem felicis recordacionis Johannis Pape XXII. predecessoris nostri que incipit Execrabilis ne in opprobrium pontificalis dignitatis indigenciam patereris retinuisti prout retines fructus percipiendo ex ea licet de facto : Quare pro parte tua fuit nobis humiliter supplicatum ut tibi ac statui tuo super hoc providere de benignitate apostolica dignaremur : Nos igitur volentes te cui de litterarum sciencia morum honestate spiritualium providencia et temporalium circumspectione aliisque multiplicium virtutum donis apud nos alias laudabilia testimonia perhibentur horum intuitu

[1] The Parish of Kilmonivaig, in the County of Inverness, 'included the portion of Lochaber which lies east of Loch Lochy and the river Lochy and north of the river Nevis and consisted of three merklands and a half of Glen Nevis, the districts named Gargavach, Glenspean, Glen Roy and Daughnassie and six merklands of Glenhuy. The church seems to have always stood on the site which it still occupies in the angle formed by the junction of the Spean and the Lochy.' (*O.P.S.*, vol. i. p. 134.)

favore proseque gratie specialis hujusmodi supplicacionibus inclinati omnem inhabilitatis et infamie maculam sive notam per te premissorum occasione contractam auctoritate apostolica tenore presencium penitus abolemus ac volumus quod dictam parrochialem ecclesiam exnunc realiter et omnino dimittere tenearis: Nulli ergo etc. nostre abolicionis et voluntatis infringere etc. Datum apud Sanctum Matheum Dertusensis diocesis v Kalendas Julii anno decimoseptimo. Expedita iii Idus Augusti anno xvii, A. de Campis.

The petition lately laid before us on your behalf contained that formerly, after you had been provided to the Church of Argyll and had yourself blessed (because, on account of wars and manifold other persecutions which have been and are waging in your diocese, and also on account of the unlawful appropriation by nobles and powerful men of these parts of the rents and profits pertaining to the episcopal table of Argyll, which for the greater part consist of tithes, you were utterly unable to enjoy the said rents and profits) you retained the parish church of Kilmoneuoch in Lochaber, in said diocese (which you held canonically before your provision and blessing aforesaid, and which is of lay patronage) after and against the constitution *Execrabilis* of Pope John xxii., that you might not suffer indigence, to the opprobrium of the pontifical dignity, and hold it at present, taking up the fruits, albeit *de facto*; wherefore it was petitioned on your behalf that we would take thought for you and your estate hereanent. We therefore, wishing to show favour to you, have acceded to your supplications, and by the tenor of these presents utterly abolish all stain of inhability or infamy contracted by reason of the foregoing; and will you to resign the said parish church really and entirely from this time forwards.

Reg. Aven. 337, fol. 230v.

Validation to Bean, Bishop of Argyll, of certain previous Papal Indults, though he had been at the time under excommunication, 8th July 1411

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Venerabili fratri Beano Episcopo Ergadiensi salutem etc. Personam tuam nobis et apostolice sedi devotam tuis exigentibus meritis paterna benivolencia prosequentes illa tibi libenter concedimus que tibi fore conspicimus oportuna nuper siquidem videlicet non. Julii pontificatus

nostri anno decimoseptimo volentes tibi illam concedi gratiam per quam te posses aliis reddere gratiosum venerabili fratri nostro Episcopo Sancti Andree ejus proprio nomine non expresso diversis nostris dedimus litteris in mandatis ut ipse tibi conferendi auctoritate nostra quecumque beneficia secularia et regularia cum cura et sine cura infra civitatem et diocesim Ergadiensem consistencia et infra certum tempus tunc expressum vacancia singula videlicet eorum singulis personis ydoneis quas ad hoc duceres eligendas et de illis cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis suis eciam providendi necnon cum quibuscumque personis defectum natalium qualitercumque patientibus civitatis et diocesis predictarum ut ipse persone ad omnes eciam sacros ordines promoveri et nonnulla beneficia ecclesiastica si eis canonice conferrentur recipere et retinere libere et licite valerent plenam et liberam eadem auctoritate concederet facultatem quodque : Dudum tibi ex certis causis tunc expressis parrochialem ecclesiam Sancti Monennoch in Locabar [1] tue diocesis per alias nostras litteras concessimus in commendam prout in eisdem et aliis predictis litteris plenius continetur : Cum autem sicut exhibita nobis nuper pro parte tua peticio continebat tu racione ecclesie camere apostolice ac nonnullis officiariis nostris in certis pecuniarum quantitatibus quas infra certi temporis spatium jam elapsum juramento et nonnullis penis interpositis camere et officiariis predictis solvere tenebaris obque excommunicationis suspencionis et interdicti sentencias reatum perjurii et alias penas incurristi quibus innodatus existens celebracioni divinorum te immiscendo irregularitatis maculam contraxisti super quibus litteras certi tenoris a venerabili fratre nostro Ludovico Episcopo Majoricensi camerario nostro obtinuisti de

[1] The Parochialis Ecclesia de Kilmoneuoch of the preceding writ is here described as the 'Parochialis Ecclesia Sancti Monnenoch.' This should give some clue to the dedication, which is not known. Mo is doubtless the honorific found, *e.g.*, in Mo-luag—so the name of the saint would appear to be Nevoch or Nenoch. But no such person is known even in tradition, and the Duke of Argyll suggests that the name is really Monaomh-oig, *i.e.* my little holy one, being the description of some one whose personal name has been lost along with his history and festival.

quibusquidem sententiis et penis in dictis nostris litteris nulla mencio facta fuit, nos ne propterea littere ipse valeant impugnari tuamque per amplius onorare personam intendentes volumus et apostolica tibi auctoritate concedimus quod singule prefate nostre littere perinde a data ipsarum valeant plenamque roboris vel momenti : Nulli ergo etc. nostre concessionis et voluntatis infringere etc. Datum apud Sanctummatheum Dertusensis diocesis viii Idus Julii anno decimoseptimo. Expedita xi Kalendas Septembris anno xvii, A. de Campis.

On 7 July 1411, we gave divers letters of mandate to the Bishop of St. Andrews (his own name not expressed) to grant you by our authority faculty of collating certain benefices, secular and regular, with cure and without cure, lying within the city and diocese of Argyll and void within a certain time, then expressed, to fit persons of your choice ; and of providing to the same with all rights and pertinents ; also of dispensing certain persons of the said city and diocese suffering from defect of birth to be promoted to all, even holy, orders, and to hold ecclesiastical benefices, if canonically collated to them. Lately, for certain causes then expressed, we granted you the parish church of St. Monnenoch in Locabar, in your diocese, *in commendam*, as is more fully contained in the foresaid letters. But the petition lately laid before us on your behalf contained that by reason of your Church you were bound under oath and pains to pay to the Apostolic Camera and some of our officials certain sums of money within a certain time, and that you have contracted the stain of irregularity by taking part in divine offices while under sentences of excommunication, suspension and interdict ; whereanent you obtained letters of a certain tenor from Ludovick Bishop of Mallorca our Chamberlain. But, since in our said letters no mention was made of the above sentences and pains, and in order that the same may not be challenged and that yourself may be more greatly honoured, we grant by apostolic authority that all of our foresaid letters be held valid and of strength from the date of the same.

Archivio Vaticano. Reg. Suppliche 151, f. 24. Martin v. Abbas Sancti Proculi.[1]

(In margin) Dispensatio.

Beatissime pater Cum in partibus insularum occidentalium regno Scocie subiectarum occasione guerrarum

[1] This is the name of the Referendary of the supplication. It is placed at the top of the right-hand margin. Sometimes, as in the following supplication, only the initial is given.

inibi vigentium beneficia ecclesiastica adeo exilia pro maiori parte existant et exigua quod vix super unius eorumdem beneficiorum fructibus unus honeste potest sustentari sacerdos presertim cum de consuetudine partium predictarum quemlibet oporteat beneficiatum continuam hospitalitatem gratis pro Deo tenere Supplicat ergo sanctitati vestre humilis et devotus eiusdem sanctitatis filius Donaldus de Yle [1] clare memorie Roberti quondam illustris regis Scocie nepos predictarum dominus insularum et comitatus Rossie quatenus sibi in personam dilecti sui cappellani et familiaris Ade Dominici [2] presbiteri perpetui vicarii parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Eugenii [3] in Rossie [4] Sodorensis diocesis gratiam facientes specialem cum eodem Adam ut ipse una cum dicta vicaria quam obtinet cuiusque fructus etc. trium librarum sterlingorum antiquorum

[1] 'The good John of Yle,' as he is called by ecclesiastical writers, married Amie MacRuari, *vide supra*, p. 147 n. 2, and by her had a number of children, including the ancestor of Clan Ranald. After her succession to Garmoran and the North Isles on her brother's death he assumed the title of Dominus Insularum, and is so styled in an indenture of the year 1354 printed in *Highland Papers*, vol. i. p. 75. On some pretext, now unknown, he succeeded in getting that marriage annulled in order to marry Margaret, daughter of the Steward of Scotland, afterwards Robert II. The sons of Amie MacRuari were deprived even of their mother's inheritance, and John was succeeded in the whole of his vast possessions by Donald, eldest son of the second marriage, under whom his brothers and half-brothers held various estates.

Donald married Mary Leslie, afterwards Countess of Ross, and, in supporting her claim to the Earldom, fought the battle of Harlaw in 1411. It is generally said that Donald claimed to be Earl of Ross in right of his wife. But it is to be noticed that in this document he does not call himself *Comes Rossie* but *dominus comitatus Rossie*, thus restricting his claim to the territory of the Earldom, and asserting no pretension to the dignity either in his own right or by virtue of the Courtesy of Scotland.

[2] He afterwards obtained dispensation to hold also the perpetual vicarage of St. Kenithus (*Papal Letters*, vol. viii. p. 25), probably Inchkenneth—'Insula Sancti Kenethi: cujus ibidem est ecclesia parochialis,' *Fordun*, vol. ii. c. 10—though there was a church dedicated to St. Kenneth at Laggan on Lochbuie.

[3] A mistake on the part of the papal scribe. Kil-vic-Euen (Cill mhic Eogain) is not the church of Ewen but the church of the son of Ewen, *i.e.* of Ernan MacEoghain. This Ernan was the son of Cumad, sister of Colum-cille. His patronymic distinguishes him from other Ernans, and in particular from that Ernan who was an uncle of the saint. His feast is on 1 January. *See* Forbes, *Kalendars of Scottish Saints*, p. 332; Reeves' edition of Adamnan, *Scottish Historians*, vol. vi. pp. 243-50.

[4] This is of course the Ross of Mull, not the Earldom of Ross.

secundum communem extimacionem valorem annuum non excedunt unam parrochialem ecclesiam seu parrochialis ecclesie perpetuam vicariam aut officium seu dignitatem etiam curatam et electivam ac post pontificalem maiorem si sibi alias canonice conferatur licite recipere et libere insimul quoadvixerit retinere cum potestate dictam vicariam iam obtentam et huiusmodi beneficium obtinendum vel eorum alterum semel aut pluries simul vel successive tociens quociens voluerit simpliciter vel ex causa permutacionis dimittendi et loco dimissi vel dimissorum aliud vel alia simile vel dissimile similia vel dissimilia beneficium seu beneficia ecclesiasticum vel ecclesiastica duo tantum incompatibilia etiam recipere et libere insimul quoad vixerit retinere valeat dignemini misericorditer dispensare Non obstantibus defectu natalium quem patitur de presbitero religioso [1] genitus et soluta super quo alias secum auctoritate apostolica extitit dispensatum ac constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis ceterisque in contrarium editis quibuscumque cum clausulis oportunis.

Fiat ut petitur O.[2]

Datum Rome apud Sanctumpetrum octavo kalendas Decembris anno quinto (24 Nov. 1421).

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[1] It would be unwise to regard Dominic as necessarily an evil liver and to seize on this passage as illustrating the corruption of the pre-Reformation Church—vide *Highland Papers*, vol. i. p. 85, where reasons are given for thinking that the marriage of priests, even if canonically null, was far from uncommon or disapproved of by public opinion. The lady, it will be observed, is described as *soluta* and therefore plainly free to marry, and it is only charitable to assume that, so far from living in open sin, she and Dominic were merely anticipating, if not the theology, at least the domestic arrangements of Dr. and Mrs. Martin Luther. The union appears to have been blessed with several children, of whom Adam and Dominic became monks and Cristina a nun, facts that seem to throw some light on their upbringing and the conditions of their early life.

[2] Dr. Maitland Thomson has kindly supplied the following note, which explains how it is that, though dispensation is asked for the lifetime of Adam, and the prayer of the petition would appear to have been granted according to its terms, the dispensation is truly granted only for two years—a good illustration of the technicalities that exist for the confusion of the unwary:

'Ottenthal, Regulae Cancellariae Apostolicae, p. 194, Martin v., No. 33.—Item voluit et ordinavit quod petentibus secum super obtinendis incompatibilibus dispensari, si in theologia magistri aut jure canonico vel civili doctores vel cum rigore examinis licentiati seu magni nobiles fuerint, per simplicem signaturam detur quinquennium et addito "ut petitur" quoad vixerit ad duo

(*Abstract.*)

Whereas in the Western Isles subject to the Kingdom of Scotland, by reason of the feuds there existing the ecclesiastical benefices are so meagre that their fruits can scarce support a single priest, especially in view of the continuous hospitality which by the custom of those parts it behoves him to afford to strangers: Therefore Donald of Yle, grandson of umquhill Robert King of Scots, Lord of the Isles aforesaid and of the Earldom of Ross, petitions on behalf of his beloved chaplain and familiar the presbyter Adam, son of Dominic, perpetual vicar of the parish church of St. Eugenius in the Ross of Mull, of the diocese of Sodor, that along with the foresaid vicarage, of which the yearly value does not exceed three pounds of sterling money, the said Adam may be permitted to hold for his life such other benefice even if incompatible as he may succeed canonically in obtaining with power of transference, and that notwithstanding of the defect of his birth as the son of a monk in priest's orders and an unmarried woman.

Granted, 24 November 1421.

Archivio Vaticano. Reg. Suppliche 151, fol. 94. Martin v. S.

(In margin) Unio.

Beatissime pater Cum monasterium de Hy insula ordinis Sancti Benedicti Sodorensis diocesis per continuos guerrarum fremitus in partibus insularum occidentalium regno Scotie subiectis vigentes adeo elapsum destructum et depauperatum in edificiis et redditibus existit quod ad irrecuperabilem ruinam miserabiliter devenit [1] nisi vestre sanctitatis clementia de remedio oportuno eidem curaverit misericorditer providere Presertim cum dicti monasterii redditus ad eius reparationem et monachorum sustentacionem ac hospitalitatem tenendam quam ipsos etiam

incompatibilia quecunque, aliis vero cedat per simplicem signaturam annus et per "Fiat ut petitur" biennium etiam ad duo duntaxat ex hujusmodi incompatibilibus, dummodo tamen illa in cathedralibus majores post pontificales vel collegiatis ecclesiis principales dignitates seu parrochiales ecclesie insimul aut tales mixtim non fuerint, et cum potestate permutandi si petatur.'

O is the initial of the Pope's Christian name (Otto). Supplications were always signed with the initial of the personal, not the pontifical, name of the Pope.

[1] In 1427 an indulgence was granted to all contributing to the repair and conservation of the church of the monastery of St. Columba, Iona, whose buildings are very ruinous (*Papal Letters*, vol. viii. p. 24).

invite iuxta illius consuetudinem patrie tenere oporteat nullatenus sufficiant Verum beatissime pater quia parrochialium ecclesiarum Sancti Columbe de Sorby in Tyrgyd [1] et Sanctarum Puellarum [2] et Sancti Columbe de Mule [3] perpetue vicarie quarum dicti abbas et conventus rectores sunt et patroni adeo ad eorum relevamen multum comodose existerent si eidem monasterio misericorditer unirentur Supplicat igitur sanctitati vestre humilis et devotus eiusden sanctitatis filius Donaldus de Yle clare memorie Roberti quondam illustris regis Scocie nepos dominus insularum et comitatus Rossye quatenus dicto monasterio lamentabiliter ut prefertur destructo paterno compacientes affectu tres perpetuas vicarias predictas Sodorensis diocesis de dicti monasterii patronatu et obedientia existentes in quibus ipsi de iure et de facto habent presentare vicarios quarum fructus quindecim librarum antiquorum sterlin-

[1] Cf. *supra*, p. 138, note 1. For an elaborate discussion of the religious settlements in Tiree, see Reeves, *cit. supra*, pp. 303 *et seq.* While the parsonage of Kirkapoll or Kirkapost in Coll belonged to the Bishop of the Isles, that of Soroby in Tiree, with the land of Balliphuile and the Wyle in Coll, 'pertained to the Abbot of Eecolmkill'—*Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis*, pp. 2 and 3. At one time it belonged to Ardchattan, *vide supra*, p. 138. It rather seems as if Soroby was the ancient Artchain.

[2] This is obviously the parish church of Kilfinichen—Cill Fionnchain, according to Dr. Reeves, *cit. supra*, p. 243, *Ecclesia Findcani*—and it is equally plain that the holy maidens are the mysterious sisters from the Den of Ogilvy, to whom the church of Finhaven appears to have been dedicated. Two of these have somehow become associated with the West of Scotland. According to the *Origines Parochiales*, Kilfinichen is said to be dedicated to St. Fincana, while another sister, St. Findoca, was patron of Coll (*Highland Papers*, vol. i. p. 84, n. 1) and of Inishail (*ibid.*, p. 106, n. 2) and of Killintaig in Morvern. It is not easy to understand why the cult of these worthy ladies should have found its way right across Scotland, and it is not an unreasonable conjecture that there may be some confusion of their names with those of some earlier local and forgotten saints. In that view it may well be that Kil-finichen, as Reeves thinks, *ut supra*, p. 259, really took its name from the Presbyter Findchanus who had the misfortune to be cursed by St. Columba, and that in the course of centuries his identity was forgotten, and the Forfarshire ladies whose names appeared in some Kalendar were utilised to explain the dedication. The same thing may also have happened in other cases. The Duke of Argyll, however, suggests a different view, viz. 'that Fyncana and Fyndoca (Fyndoig) were real Columban, not East Coast or Central Scottish saints, and that *via* Inishail they (one or both of them) proceeded to found churches and nunneries as far east as the Den of Ogilvy.'

[3] Kilcolmkill, a parish in the north of Mull now united to Kilninian.

gorum secundum communem extimacionem valorem annuum non excedunt cum illas per vicariorum easdem nunc possidentium obitum aut alias liberam resignationem de eisdem infra aut extra Romanam curiam interim fiendam seu cessionem aut dimissionem aut aliter qualitercumque vacare contigerit etiam si per quascumque alias personas aut constitucionem Execrabilis iam actu vacent etiam sedis apostolice dispositioni specialiter reservate devolute aut litigiose existant eidem monasterio cuius fructus etc. ducentarum librarum sterlingorum [1] secundum dictam extimacionem valorem annuum non excedunt necnon dictas vicarias uniendas non per vicarios perpetuos sed cappellanos conducticeos et temporales sufficientes tamen et ydoneos ab eisdem abbate et conventu singulis annis dandos in cura animarum et ceteris necessariis spiritualibus regi et gubernari eciam dignemini concedere de gratia speciali constitutionibus apostolicis ceterisque in contrarium editis non obstantibus quibuscumque cum clausulis oportunis.

Fiat ut petitur de utroque et commitatur [2] O.

Datum Rome apud Sanctumpetrum tertio nonas Decembris anno quinto (3 Dec. 1421).

(*Abstract.*)

Whereas the Monastery of Hy, of the order of St. Benedict in the diocese of Sodor, by reason of the feuds existing in the Western Isles subject to the realm of Scotland is so destroyed and impoverished in buildings and in revenues that it will be irretrievably ruined unless by the favour of the Holy See some remedy is provided, especially as its revenues are wholly insufficient to meet the cost of its restoration and of the maintenance of the monks and of the hospitality to strangers which by the custom of those parts it is impossible to refuse, and seeing also that the Abbot and Convent are Rectors and Patrons of the perpetual vicarages of the Parish Churches of St. Columba of Sorby in Tiree and of

[1] 'In the Taxatio, sec. xvi., the monastery of Icolmkill is rated *ad rationem triginta millium librarum* at £206, 13s., and in the Libellus Taxationum at 1000 merks. In the latter the nunnery seems to be entered but no valuation is given.'—*Origines Parochiales*, II. i. 301.

For the possessions of the monastery at the time of the Reformation, *vide Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis*, pp. 1-4.

[2] committatur; *i.e.* let the case be committed to a mandatary.

the Holy Maidens, and of St. Columba of Mull, and that great advantage would accrue if these were united to the said Monastery, Donald of Yle, etc., petitions that the three perpetual vicarages aforesaid, of which the yearly value does not exceed fifteen pounds of sterling money, may when they fall vacant by the death or resignation of the present incumbents or in any other way be united to the said Monastery whose revenues do not exceed two hundred pounds of sterling money yearly, and their duties discharged not by perpetual vicars as heretofore but by suitable chaplains to be appointed from time to time by the foresaid Abbot and Convent.

Granted, 3 Decr. 1421.

Archivio Vaticano. Reg. Suppliche 151, fol. 126 verso. Martin v. Prothonotarius de Branc.

(In margin) Dispensatio.

Beatissime pater Cum monasterium de Hy-insula ordinis Sancti Benedicti Sodorensis diocesis per continuos guerrarum fremitus in partibus insulanis regno Scocie subiectis hactenus vigentes in edificiis et redditibus adeo collapsum destructum et depauperatum miserabiliter existit quod dicti monasterii monachi super eiusdem redditibus vivere et monasterium ipsum reparare ac hospitalitatem quam ipsos iuxta illarum consuetudinem parcium eciam invite exhibere oporteat tenere nullatenus valeant nisi per vestre sanctitatis clemenciam eorum necessitatibus misericorditer provideatur Supplicat ergo sanctitati vestre devotus eiusdem sanctitatis orator Fyngonius [1] presbiter monachus expresse professus et prior claustralis dicti monasterii quatenus secum ut in dictorum gravaminum relevamen parrochialem ecclesiam aut parrochialis ecclesie perpetuam vicariam si sibi alias canonice conferatur licite de sui abbatis licencia recipere et libere retinere necnon super defectu natalium quem patitur de presbitero genitus et soluta ut huiusmodi parrochialem ecclesiam et perpetuam vicariam ac sui ordinis beneficia curata administrationes officia prioratus ac dignitates etiam abbatiales si sibi alias canonice conferantur seu ad illa eligatur

[1] Various members of Clan Fynnon were mixed up with the affairs of Iona, not always apparently to the advantage of the Church (vide *Highland Papers*, i. p. 82).

defectu predicto non obstante licite recipere et libere retinere valeat dignemini misericorditer dispensare Regulis statutis et consuetudinibus sue professionis ac constitutionibus et ordinacionibus apostolicis ceterisque in contrarium editis non obstantibus quibuscumque cum clausulis oportunis.

Fiat ut petitur de consensu et dispensatione O.

Datum Rome apud Sanctumpetrum nonis Decembris anno quinto (5 Dec. 1421).

(*Abstract.*)

WHEREAS [in the circumstances stated *supra*] the Monastery of Hy and the monks thereof are in great necessity, the presbyter Fyngonius, professed monk and prior claustral of the said monastery, prays that he may be permitted to hold a parish church or perpetual vicarage if such he can obtain, and that notwithstanding the defect of his birth as the son of a priest and an unmarried woman.

Granted, 5 Decr. 1421.

Archivio Vaticano. Reg. Suppliche 151, fol. 253 verso. Martin v. Abbas Sancti Proculi.

(In margin) Reformatio.

Beatissime pater Dudum sanctitas vestra cum devoto vestro Adam Dominici[1] presbitero perpetuo vicario parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Eugenii in Rossye Sodorensis diocesis ut ipse una cum dicta vicaria quam obtinet cuiusque fructus etc. trium librarum antiquorum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedunt unam aliam parrochialem ecclesiam vel parrochialis ecclesie perpetuam vicariam aut officium seu dignitatem eciam curatam et electivam ac post pontificalem maiorem si sibi alias canonice conferretur licite recipere et libere insimul retinere valeret concessit ad biennium misericorditer dispensari prout in supplicatione originali super eadem signata cuius copia superius scribitur lacius continetur. Cum autem pater sancte hec signatura dicto Ade modicum sit utilis diversis ex causis videlicet

[1] Cf. *supra*, p. 166, note 2.

propter magnas expensas quas quemlibet de suis partibus ad curiam Romanam venientem oporteat facere et ex eo quod beneficia dicte diocesis adeo exigua existant quod super unius eorumdem fructibus vix unus honeste potest sustentari sacerdos. Supplicat ergo sanctitati vestre eiusdem sanctitatis filius dictus Donaldus de Yle clare memorie Roberti quondam regis illustris Scocie nepos pro predicto Adam suo cappellano et familiari dilecto quatenus dictam dispensationem et litteras super eadem expediendas ad vitam concedere et expediri mandare dignemini de gratia speciali generalis concilii ac constitucionibus apostolicis et ordinacionibus ceterisque in contrarium editis non obstantibus quibuscumque cum clausulis oportunis.

Fiat ad septennium O.

Datum Rome apud Sanctumpetrum sextodecimo kalendas Januarii anno quinto (17 Dec. 1421).

(*Abstract.*)

Whereas it has been conceded to Adam the son of Dominic, presbyter and perpetual vicar of the parish church of St. Eugenius, that he may hold another benefice therewith as craved in his original petition, and that for the space of two years, and whereas this licence will be of but little advantage to the said Adam in respect of the great expense involved in a journey from these parts to Rome, and of the small value of the benefices in the diocese of Sodor, Donald of Yle, etc., therefore prays that the dispensation may be extended to the lifetime of the foresaid Adam.

Granted for a period of seven years, 17 Decr. 1421.

Archivio Vaticano. Reg. Suppliche 151, fol. 254. Martin v. Abbas Sancti Proculi.

(In margin) Dispensatio.

Beatissime pater Exponitur sanctitati vestre pro parte devoti oratoris vestri fratris Dominici Dominici presbiteri expresse professi monasterii Sancti Columbe de Hy-insula ordinis Sancti Benedicti Sodorensis diocesis cum quo primo ut non obstante defectu natalium quem patitur de presbitero religioso ordinis Sancti Benedicti et soluta genitus ad omnes sacros ordines promoveri et beneficium

ecclesiasticum cum cura vel sine cura obtinere et deinde huiusmodi ordinem predictum in quo professus est intrare [posset] auctoritate apostolica extitit secum dispensatum Verum beatissime pater in dictis partibus insularum nec in partibus illis que solum sunt insule et in finibus terre habitabilis carentque ille partes ecclesiis collegiatis prebendis prioratibus ac aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis preter quoddam monasterium Sancti Columbe predictum et quedam modica et pauperrima officia in ipso monasterio atque ecclesie parrochiales per seculares solite gubernari Quodquidem monasterium in edificiis redditibus et possessionibus ac aliis necessariis valde tenue constructum et dotatum existit nec religiosi et alii in eodem existentes possunt comode vivere et vix panem ordeatium atque similia victualia possunt habere propter guerras ibidem continuas et hospitalitates superveniencium in eodem loco Supplicat sanctitati vestre dictus frater Dominicus qui non sine magnis laboribus periculis et expensis de ita longinquis partibus ad vestram sanctitatem et curiam Romanam accessit et permultum iam tempus ibidem gratiam eiusdem sanctitatis expectando stetit et quasi omnino suas pecunias consumpsit quatenus quodcunque beneficium ecclesiasticum etiam si curam habeat animarum et per seculares gubernari consuetum quacunque auctoritate apostolica vel ordinaria sibi conferatur et etiam si ad dignitatem abbacialem ipsum eligi contigerit ipsam recipere et retinere et illi preficere (*sic*) valeat misericorditer dignemini dispensare defectu predicto ac regulis et observanciis dicti ordinis ac sua professionne necnon constitucionibus apostolicis in contrarium facientibus non obstantiqus quibuscumque.

Fiat ut petitur si sine scandalo O.

Datum Rome apud Sanctumpetrum sextodecimo kalendas Ianuarii anno quinto (17 Dec. 1421).

(*Abstract.*)

It is submitted on behalf of Dominic son of Dominic, presbyter and professed monk of the Monastery of St. Columba of Hy, in the first place that notwithstanding the defect of his birth as the son of a monk

of the order of St. Benedict in priest's orders and an unmarried woman, he may be able to be admitted to all holy orders and hold a benefice with or without cure of souls and then enter the foresaid order in which he has been professed. And seeing that the Western Isles and other parts at the very end of the habitable earth are devoid of Collegiate Churches, prebends, priories, and other ecclesiastical benefices saving the said monastery and certain mean and ill-remunerated offices therein and parish churches held by secular priests, and further that the said monastery is so poor in every way that the religious and others dwelling there have no suitable living and can scarce obtain barley bread and similar victuals because of the constant feuds that rage and of the cost of entertaining strangers, the said Dominic therefore prays that having come to Rome at great expense and with much risk and remained there long and practically spent all his money, some benefice even if it be a cure of souls and usually ruled by seculars may be conferred upon him, and that he may be allowed to retain the same even if he should be elected abbot, and that he may be dispensed from his defect of birth and the rules of the said order and of his own profession.

Granted—if this may be without scandal—17 Decr. 1421.

Archivio Vaticano. Reg. Suppliche 154, fol. 37. Martin v. H. Protonotarius, Abbas Sancti Proculi.

(In margin) Dispensatio.

Supplicat sanctitati vestre devota eiusdem sanctitatis oratrix Cristina Dominici monialis expresse professa monasterii sancte Marie de Hy-insula[1] ordinis Sancti Augustini Sodorensis diocesis quatenus secum ut non obstante defectu natalium quem patitur de presbitero religioso ordinis sancti Benedicti genita et soluta quecumque officia administraciones prioratus et dignitates etiam electiva sui ordinis citra tamen abbatiales licite recipere et libere retinere et ad illa eligi et assumi valeat si sibi alias canonice conferantur seu ad illa assumatur vel eligatur defectu predicto non obstante dignemini misericorditer dispensare constitucionibus et ordinacionibus apostolicis

[1] It is said that Reginald, the son of Somerled, founded the nunnery and that his sister Bethoc was the first Prioress. The nuns were canonesses of the order of St. Augustine. 'The lands belonging to the nunnery lay in the islands of Inch Kenneth, Mull, Tiree, Canna, Coll, Skye, and Uist.'—*Origines Parochiales*, vol. ii. p. 302.

ceterisque in contrarium editis non obstantibus quibuscumque cum clausulis oportunis.

Fiat O.

Datum Rome apud Sanctumpetrum septimo kalendas Februarii anno quinto (26 Jan. 1421-2).

(*Abstract.*)

Cristina, daughter of Dominic, professed nun of the Monastery of St. Mary of Hy of the order of St. Augustine, prays that notwithstanding the defect of her birth as the daughter of a priest who was also a monk of the order of St. Benedict and an unmarried woman, she might be enabled to hold any offices, administrations, priories, or dignities below Abbacy if duly elected thereto or if they be otherwise canonically conferred upon her.

Granted, 26 Jan. 1421-2.

Archivio Vaticano. Reg. Suppliche 159, fol. 124. Martin v.

Beatissime pater Nuper sanctitas vestra devoto vestro Celestino [1] Celestini dicto Macgillemichael [2] rectori parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Molrvue [3] de Melfort Ergadiensis diocesis de perpetua vicaria Sancti Finani in Keirwe [4] dicte

[1] By some process, of which the secret remains undisclosed, a man known in Gaelic as Gilleasbuig is styled Archibald in English and Celestin in Latin.

[2] Macgillemichael. This name used to be common in Lismore. But many of the tribe have assumed Carmichael in its place—probably under the impression that they were accommodating themselves to a higher civilisation.

[3] St. Maelrubha of Applecross, to whom many dedications exist all over the Highlands; *vide* 'Saint Maelrubha,' by the Rev. Archibald B. Scott, *Scottish Historical Review*, vol. vi. p. 260; *Ancient Columban Dedications in the Celtic West*, by the Duke of Argyll. With the kindly intention, it would seem, of assisting enquirers, the following entry is inserted in the index to *Papal Letters*, vol. vii. p. 636, published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, 'Kilmolroy [in Arasaig in the parish of Ardnurchan, co. Argyll] St. Molrwa de Molferth (*i.e.* Morvern)'!

[4] Kilfinan is the parish which skirts the Kyles of Bute and the lower part of Loch Fyne. Between 1231 and 1241 the Church of Kilfinan with the patronage of the same was granted to the monks of Paisley by two early Lamonts—Duncan son of Fercher and Lauman son of Malcolm, nephew of the said Duncan (*Reg. de Passelet*, p. 132).

Among the names of the parish of Kilfinan collected by the editors of the *Origines Parochiales*, II. i. p. 49, is Ceathramh or Kerry. And a footnote says: 'Modern local name signifying a fourth part (*New Stat. Acc.*). This is a manifest abbreviation of Kethromecongal, which thus appears to mean "the fourth part of Cowal," that is of King's Cowal as afterwards defined.' This writ, however, shows that so far from being modern the name was in use in 1423.

diocesis quc tunc vacare sperabatur per assecutionem pacificam rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Columbe in Glasred [1] dicte diocesis per devotum vestrum Nigellum Colini Cambel archidiaconum Ergadiensem [2] dictam vicariam obtinentem fiendam volens et intendens ut premittitur provideri ac secum ut vicariam predictam si sibi conferretur una cum dicta rectoria ecclesie Sancti Molrvue recipere et retinere valeret cum certis non obstantibus et clausulis in quadam supplicatione super inde confecta expressis misericorditer dispensare prout in eadem supplicatione plenius continetur Sanctitas vestra supplicationem ipsam gratiose signavit in hec verba Fiat ad triennium. Verum pater sancte huiusmodi signatura ad omnia in dicta supplicacione petita minime videtur sufficere. Supplicat igitur sanctitati vestre dictus Celestinus qui per longinqua viarum itinera ad Romanam curiam veniendo maxima dampna variaque sui corporis pericula ac rerum et bonorum suorum spolium passus est quatenus attento quod dicta rectoria Sancti Molrvue modici annui valoris existit idemque Celestinus parum aut nichil exinde importatum recipit fuitque et adhuc est in illis partibus consuetum quod peregrinis et quibuscumque aliis ad easdem partes declinantibus cibus et potus gratis largitur ad que supportanda et facienda dicte rectorie Sancti Molrvue fructus redditus et proventus minime et nullatenus sufficiunt et eciam quod in dictis partibus quasi nullum est beneficium dicte rectorie Sancti Molrvue compatibile cum quasi omnia earundem parcium beneficia aut parrochiales ecclesie aut alias curata existant litteras super dicta supplicacione conficiendas in cancellaria eiusdem sanctitatis perinde expediri mandere dignemini

[1] This is the very ancient church (now roofless) of Killinenir on Loch Awe, near Ford. Vide *Highland Papers*, vol. ii. p. 199, n. 2.

[2] Nigel, son of Colin Campbell. His identity is not quite certain. The Duke of Argyll suggests that he may be either (1) a son of Colin 1st of Ardkinglass, who was a younger son of Sir Colin 'Iongatach' of Lochow; or (2) Dugall Campbell, Dean of Argyll, a natural son of Colin Iongatach by a daughter of the Abbot Mac Allister, who is sometimes in old genealogies also called Niall (*Scots Peerage*, vol. i. p. 329), and was the progenitor of the houses of Kilmartin and Auchinellan. But this latter identification hardly seems consistent with the statement that he was 'de nobili genere ex utroque parente procreato,' and in an ecclesiastical writ a dean would hardly be described as Archidiaconus.

ac si Fiat ut petitur et dispensationem ad vitam signata fuisset de gratia speciali cum omnibus et singulis in principali supplicatione expressis ac aliis non obstantibus et clausulis oportunis.

Fiat ut petitur et dispen[setur] ad triennium O.

Datum Rome apud Sanctumpetrum pridie nonas Marcii anno sexto (6 Mar. 1422-3).

(*Abstract.*)

It is represented to the Pope that whereas Celestin son of Celestin surnamed MacGillemichael, Rector of the Parish Church of St. Maelrubha of Melfort, had applied for leave to hold along therewith the perpetual vicarage of St. Finan in Keirwe, which it was expected would be vacant by the appointment of Nigel son of Colin Campbell, Archdeacon of Argyll, to be rector of the parish church of St. Columba in Glassary, and permission had been granted for the space of three years, and whereas that period was far too short; the aforesaid Celestin prays that in respect of the dangers which he underwent and the spoiling of goods which he suffered in the long journey to Rome and the small yearly value of the said Rectory of St. Malrubha, and the expense of the hospitality to strangers which the possession of that benefice entails, and further because in these parts there is practically no benefice compatible with the said Rectory, almost all involving cure of souls, the dispensation craved may be granted for the period of his life as asked in the original petition.

Granted for three years, 6 March 1422-3.

Archivio Vaticano. Reg. Suppliche 159, fol. 146. Martin v.

(In margin) Reformatio.

Beatissime pater Alias sanctitas vestra devoto vestro Nigello Colini Cambel archidiacono Ergadiensi de nobili genere ex utroque parente procreato de rectoria parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Columbe in Glasred Ergadiensis diocesis que de patronatu laicali existit ex eo vacante quod quondam Gilbertus dictus Macperson[1] eandem rectoriam

[1] This Gilbert Macpherson, bachelor of Canon law, described as Rector of Glascot, having petitioned that as the said church was wont to be governed by a rector and a perpetual vicar, and that as the value of the rectory did not exceed £40 sterling—too small a sum to enable him to keep hospitality after the custom of the realm of Scotland and to give meat and drink to all comers—a papal mandate was granted to unite to the said rectory the said perpetual vicarage with cure and value not exceeding to a non-resident £15, and to a resident £20 sterling, void because Martin Makillandis held it for a year and more without having been ordained priest and without dispensation.

unacum ipsius perpetua vicaria que curate existunt absque canonica dispensatione per quatuor annos et ultra detinuit et deinde quidam Jacobus Skirmegeour [1] diaconus Brechinensis diocesis linguam et ydioma parrochianorum ipsius rectorie non intelligens [2] per annum cum dimidio et ultra detinuit et detinet de presenti indebite occupatam in ipsorum parrochianorum preiudicium et animarum suarum periculum et gravamen gratiose concessit provideri Verum pater sancte litere apostolice super ipsa peticione quam habere dignemini hic pro sufficienter expressa[m] conficiende ex eo quod ipsius rectorie collationem ad apostolicam sedem iuxta statuta Lateranensis concilii legitime devolutam dispositive idem Nigellus in eadem petitione non expresserat obstantibus regulis cancellarie et aliis ordinationibus apostolicis nequeant expediri Dignetur igitur sanctitas vestra ipsi rectorie ne gravioribus exponatur incommodis salubrius providere litterasque apostolicas super ipsa peticione conficiendas quod eius rectorie collatio iuxta Lateranensis statuta Concilii ad sedem apostolicam legitime est devoluta etiam si ipsa rectoria per constitutionem Execrabilis vacet expediri mandare regulis predictis et aliis constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis ac omnibus et singulis in dicta peticione expressis ceterisque contrariis non obstantibus quibuscumque et cum clausulis oportunis.

Fiat ut petitur O.

Datum Rome apud Sanctumpetrum septimo idus Martii anno sexto (9 Mar. 1422-3).

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[1] James Scrymgeour was a man of note in his day. He was Rector of Dunnottar and a Canon of Glasgow, and was sent as Ambassador from Charles VII. to Martin V. Following on this decision there is a papal mandate addressed to Duncan Mac Micconchy chadalteige, Canon of Argyll, to summon the Patron and James Scrymgeour, M.A., B.C.L., and remove the said James from the Rectory of St. Columba in Glasrod, and assign the same to Nigel, son of Colin Campbell, Archdeacon of Argyll.

[2] Instances of this sensible consideration for the interests of the Gaelic-speaking population are quite common. *e.g.* In 1433 John Arons, a priest of St. Andrews diocese, was removed from the perpetual vicarage of Kilcalmonell on the ground *inter alia* that he does not well understand nor intelligently speak the language of the parishioners (*Papal Letters*, vol. viii. p. 470). A different policy was followed in Ireland and Wales by the Reformed Church of England, with results that are only too well known.

(*Abstract.*)

It is represented that whereas the Pope had permitted the provision of Nigel son of Colin Campbell, Archdeacon of Argyll, of noble parentage on both sides, to the Rectory of St. Columba in Glassary, which is a lay patronage, for the reasons that umquhill Gilbert Macpherson held it with the perpetual vicarage thereof which are cures without dispensation for more than four years, and that then James Scrymgeour, deacon of Brechin diocese, though ignorant of the vernacular held it for more than a year and a half and still holds it in prejudice of the parishioners and to the hazard of their souls, and this provision was so permitted without regard to the fact that the Patronage of the said Cure had devolved on the Holy See, it is therefore craved that the necessary steps be taken to validate the appointment.

Granted, 9 March 1422-3.

Archivio Vaticano. Reg. Suppliche 160, fol. 1. Martin v.

(In margin) Reformatio.

Beatissime pater Nuper sanctitas vestra devoto vestro Celestino Celestini dicto Macgillemichael rectori parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Molrwe de Melfort Ergadiensis diocesis de perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Finani in Kerewe dicte diocesis certo modo vacatura cum certis non obstantibus et clausulis gratiose concessit provideri prout in supplicatione superinde confecta plenius continetur Verum pater sancte dictus Celestinus ex eo quod vicariam predictam vigintiquatuor marcharum sterlingorum antiquorum et non ultra valere asseruit cum revera vigintiquinque valeat annuatim timet litteras super dicta supplicatione conficiendas fore surrepticias Dignetur igitur sanctitas vestra litteras super eadem supplicacione conficiendas cum expressione quod ipsius vicarie fructus etc. vigintiquinque marcharum sterlingorum antiquorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedunt in cancellaria eiusdem sanctitatis expediri mandare dignemini de gratia speciali cum non obstantibus et clausulis in dicta supplicatione expressis et aliis opportunis.

Fiat O.

Datum Rome apud Sanctumpetrum terciodecimo kalendas Aprilis anno sexto (20 Mar. 1422-3).

(*Abstract.*)

It is submitted that whereas provision was granted to Celestin son of Celestin, surnamed MacGillemichael, Rector of St. Maelrubha of Melfort, to the perpetual vicarage of St. Finan in Kerewe about to become vacant, on a statement by the said Celestin that the said vicarage was worth only 24 merks of old sterling money when in reality it was worth 25 merks, it is feared that this misstatement may invalidate the apostolic letters, and the said Celestin accordingly prays that the mistake may be rectified in the said letters when issued.

Granted, 20 March 1422-3.

Reg. Lat. 513, fol. 292.

PROVISION of the VICARAGE of the LADY KIRK OF ALUASCAL in Uist to MORICE MACGILLAFUIRGY, 13th November 1455

G. de Callio.

P. Calistus etc. Venerabili fratri Episcopo Sodoren. et dilectis filiis Priori Beate Marie de Orgonse per priorem soliti gubernari Sodoren. diocesis ac Archidiacono Sodoren. salutem etc. Vite ac morum honestas aliaque laudabilia probitatis et virtutum merita super quibus apud nos dilectus filius Moricius Fergussi alias Macgillafuirgy presbiter Sodorensis diocesis fide digno commendatur testimonio nos inducunt ut sibi reddamur ad gratiam liberales: Ad audientiam siquidem nostram dicto Mauritio referente pervenit quod Johannes Macunecmpersoun perpetuus vicarius parrochialis ecclesie Beate Marie de Aluascal in insula de Oist[1] dicte diocesis suorum salutis status et honoris immemor Dei timore postposito ac pudicitie laxatis habenis publicus ac notorius fornicator existens nonnulla res et bona ad perpetuam vicariam dicte ecclesie legitime pertinentia dilapidare distrahere et multipliciter consumere ac irregularitatis maculam incurrere necnon nonnullos ex suis parrochianis absque sacramento Eucharistie et infantes absque baptismo sua negligencia mori permittere non expavit in anime sue periculum divine majestatis offensam clericalis ordinis opprobrium dicteque vicarie non modicum detrimentum

[1] The only parish church in Uist dedicated to the Blessed Virgin seems to be that of Kilmun in North Uist. Aluascal is probably a local name which has been long forgotten.

ac animarum dictorum parrochianorum perditionem perniciosum quoque exemplum et scandalum plurimorum : Nos igitur attendentes quod veris existentibus supradictis Johannes prefatus vicaria predicta quam obtinet reddidit se indignum ac volentes eidem Moricio premissorum meritorum suorum intuitu gratiam facere specialem ipsum Moricium a quibusvis excommunicationis suspensionis et interdicti aliisque ecclesiasticis sententiis censuris et penis in eum quavis occasione vel causa quomodolibet latis inflictis seu promulgatis quibus forsan ligatus existit auctoritate apostolica ad effectum presentium dumtaxat consequendum harum serie absolventes et absolutum fore censentes discretioni vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus quatenus vos vel duo aut unus vestrum si dictus Moricius eundem Johannem super premissis vobis relatis coram vobis accusare seque in forma juris inscribere voluerit postquam illum accusaverit et se inscripserit ut prefertur vocatis dicto Johanne et aliis qui fuerint evocandi de eisdem relatis inquiratis auctoritate nostra diligentius veritatem et si per inquisitionem hujusmodi ea inveneritis veritate subniti eundem Johannem vicaria predicta eadem auctoritate similiter privetis et amoveatis realiter ab eadem prout de jure fuerit faciendum : Et nichilominus si privationem et amocionem hujusmodi per vos vigore presencium fieri contigerit ut prefertur vicariam predictam cujus fructus redditus et proventus decem librorum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum ut ipse Moricius asserit non excedunt sive per privationem et amocionem hujusmodi tunc sive alias quovismodo aut ex alterius cujuscumque persona seu per liberam resignationem dicti Johannis aut cujuscumque alterius de illa extra Romanam curiam etiam coram notario publico et testibus sponte factam aut constitutionem felicis recordationis Johannis Pape XXII. predecessoris nostri que incipit Execrabilis vacet etiam si tanto tempore vacaverit quod ejus collatio juxta Lateranensis statuta Concilii ad sedem apostolicam legitime devoluta ipsaque vicaria dispositione apostolice specialiter reservata existat et super ea inter aliquos lis cujus statum presentibus haberi

volumus pro expresso pendeat indecisa dummodo tempore date presentium non sit in ea alias alicui specialiter jus quesitum cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis suis eidem Moricio auctoritate nostra prefata conferre et assignare curetis inducentes per vos vel alium seu alios eundem Moricium vel procuratorem suum ejus nomine in corporalem possessionem vicarie juriumque et pertinenciarum predictorum et defendentes inductum amoto exinde dicto Johanne et quolibet alio illicito detentore ac facientes ipsum Moricium vel dictum procuratorem pro eo ad vicariam hujusmodi ut est moris admitti sibique de illius fructibus redditibus proventibus juribus et obventionibus universis integre responderi contradictores auctoritate nostra etc. Non obstantibus pie memorie Bonifacii Pape VIII. etiam predecessoris nostri et aliis apostolicis constitutionibus contrariis quibuscumque aut si aliqui super provisionibus sibi faciendis de hujusmodi vel aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis in illis partibus speciales vel generales dicte sedis vel legatorum ejus litteras impetrarint etiam si per eas ad inhibitionem reservationem et decretum vel aliis quomodolibet sit processum quibus omnibus prefatum Moricium in assecutione dicte vicarie volumus anteferri sed nullum per hoc eis quoad assecutionem beneficiorum aliorum prejudicium generari, Seu si pro tempore existenti Episcopo Sodoren. vel quibusvis aliis communiter vel divisim a dicta sit sede indultum quod ad receptionem vel provisionem alicujus minime teneantur et ad id compelli aut quod interdici suspendi vel excommunicari non possint quodque de hujusmodi vel aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis ead [*sic*] eorum collationem provisionem presentationem seu quamvis aliam dispositionem conjunctim vel separatim spectantibus nulli valeat provideri per litteras apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam ac de verbo ad verbum de indulto hujusmodi mentionem et qualibet alia dicte sedis indulgentia generali vel speciali cujuscumque tenoris existat per quam presentibus non expressam vel totaliter non insertam effectus hujusmodi gratie impediri valeat quomodolibet vel differri et de qua cujusque toto tenore habenda sit in nostris litteris mentio specialis : Nos enim

ex nunc irritum decernimus et inane si secus super hiis a quoquam quavis auctoritate scienter vel ignoranter contigerit attemptari. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum anno Incarnacionis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo quinto Idus Novembris anno primo P. xxvi quarto Non. Decembris anno primo. De Varris.

Whereas Morice Fergussi or Macgillafurgy, priest, Sodor diocese, has brought to our ears that John Macunecmpersoun, perpetual vicar of parish church of St. Mary of Aluascal in Isle of Oist, said diocese, unmindful of his weal and honour, casting aside the fear of God and the bonds of chastity, is a public and notorious fornicator, and has not feared to dilapidate, alienate and in many ways consume some of the possessions and goods of the said perpetual vicarage, and to incur the stain of irregularity, also to permit some of his parishioners to die without the sacrament of the Eucharist and infants without baptism, to the danger of his soul, offence of the divine majesty, opprobrium of the clerical order and the no little detriment of the said vicarage, perdition of souls of the said parishioners, and pernicious example and scandal of many. We therefore, considering that if the foregoing be true, the said John has rendered himself unworthy of the vicarage ; and wishing to bestow special grace upon Morice, as above, absolving him from whatsoever sentences of excommunication, etc., give you mandate by apostolic writings that you, or two or one of you, enquire diligently into the truth of the above allegations, and that if you find them to be true, you deprive and remove John from the foresaid vicarage and collate and assign the said Morice to the same, of which the fruits, rents and profits do not exceed £10 sterling according to common estimation (as Morice alleges), with all its rights and pertinents, whether void by above deprivation or in any other way or by any other person, yourselves or your proxy inducting the said Morice or his procurator into corporal possession of the said vicarage and its rights and pertinents aforesaid, defending his induction, removing John and any other unlawful detainer, admitting Morice or his procurator to the vicarage and causing him to answer wholly for all the fruits, rents, profits, rights and obventions ; notwithstanding apostolic constitutions of Pope Boniface VIII. or of any others to the contrary. And if any others shall have impetrated special or general letters of the Apostolic See or its legates anent this or other ecclesiastical benefices in those parts, we wish the aforesaid Morice to have precedence in the assecution of the said vicarage, without prejudice to the others in the assecution of other benefices. And no indults granted to the Bishop of Sodor or any others shall derogate from these presents.

Reg. Lat. 1049, fol. 131.

PROVISION to JOHN, BISHOP OF SODOR, of the Abbey of Hy in commendam,[1] 15th June 1499

A. de Sancto Severino.

F. Alexander etc. Venerabilibus fratribus Dunkalden. et Suanen. Episcopis ac dilecto filio Officiali Dunkalden. salutem, etc. Romani pontificis providentia circumspecta ecclesiis et monasteriis universis que vacationis incommoda deplorare noscuntur ut gubernatorum utilium fulciantur presidio prospicit diligenter ac ecclesiam prelatis quos in partem solicitudinis evocavit altissimus ut in suis oportunitatibus congruum suscipient relevamen de subventionis auxilio providet oportuno : Cum itaque sicut accepimus monasterium Sancte Columbe Insule Hye ordinis Sancti Benedicti Sodoren. diocesis cui quondam Johannes illius Abbas dum viveret presidebat per obitum ejusdem Johannis qui extra Romanam curiam diem clausit extremum Abbatis regimine destitutum existat : Nos tam eidem monasterio de gubernatore utili et idoneo per que circumspecte regi et salubriter dirigi valeat quam venerabili fratri nostro Johanni Episcopo Sodoren. qui ut asserit ex fructibus redditibus et proventibus mense Episcopalis Sodoren. quorum una major una cum ecclesie Sodoren. cui preesse dinoscitur ab Anglicis et alia partes a nonnullis nobilibus illarum partium occupantur juxta episcopalis dignitatis exigentiam se substentare et onera hujusmodi facilius perferre valeat de alicujus subventionis auxilio providere, volentes ipsumque Johannem Episcopum a quibusvis excommunicationis etc. absolventes et absolutum fore censentes ac omnia et singula ecclesias monasteria prioratus preposituras dignitates personatus administrationes et officia ceteraque beneficia ecclesiastica cum cura et sine cura secularia et quorumvis ordinum regularia que dictus Johannes Episcopus ex quibusvis concessionibus et dispensationibus apostolicis in titulum vel commendam obtinet et expectat ac in quibus et ad quem jus sibi quomodolibet competit quecumque

[1] This writ is of special interest as showing the practical merger of Iona in the Bishopric of the Isles,

quotcumque et qualiacumque sint eorumque fructuum reddituum et proventuum veros annuos valores ac hujusmodi concessionum et dispensationum tenores presentibus pro expressis habentes discretioni vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus quatenus vos vel duo aut unus vestrum per vos vel alium seu alios monasterium predictum cujus fructus redditus et proventus viginti librorum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum ut dictus Johannes Episcopus etiam asserit non excedunt sive ut premittitur sive alias quovismodo aut ex alterius cujuscumque persona vacet etiam si ejus provisio ex quavis causa ad sedem apostolicam specialiter vel generaliter pertineat dummodo tempore date presentium non sit eidem monasterio de Abbate provisum aut illud alteri commendatum canonice non existat cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis suis eidem Johanni Episcopo per eum quoad vixerit una cum Sodoren. predicta ac omnibus et singulis aliis ecclesiis monasteriis prioratibus preposituris dignitatibus personatibus administrationibus et officiis ceterisque beneficiis ecclesiasticis cum cura et sine cura secularibus et regularibus que ut prefertur obtinet et imposterum obtinebit tenendum regendum et gubernandum ita quod liceat sibi debitis et consuetis ipsius monasterii et dilectorum filiorum conventus ejusdem supportatis oneribus de residuis illius fructibus redditibus et proventibus disponere et ordinare prout ipsius monasterii abbates qui pro tempore fuerunt de illius disponere et ordinare potuerunt seu etiam debuerunt : Alienatione tamen quorumcumque bonorum inmobilium et pretiosorum mobilium dicti monasterii sibi penitus interdicta auctoritate nostra commendare curetis : Curam regimen et administrationem ipsius monasterii sibi in spiritualibus et temporalibus plenarie committendo ac faciendo sibi a conventu prefatis obedientiam et reverentiam congruentes necnon a dilectis filiis vassallis et aliis subditis dicti monasterii consueta servitia et jura ab eis sibi debita integre exhiberi : Contradictores etc. non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis ac monasterii et ordinis predictorum juramento confirmatione apostolica vel quavis firmitate alia roboratis statutis et consuetudini-

bus contrariis quibuscumque : Aut si conventui vassallis et subditis prefatis vel quibusvis aliis communiter vel divisim a dicta sit sede indultum quod interdici suspendi vel excommunicari non possint per litteras apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam ac de verbo ad verbum de indulto hujusmodi mentionem : Volumus autem quod propter commendam hujusmodi in dicto monasterio divinus cultus et solitus monachorum et ministrorum numerus nullatenus minuatur sed ejus ac conventus predictorum congrue supportentur onera antedicta quodque ipse Johannes Episcopus prius quam regiminis et administrationis ac bonorum dicti monasterii vel alicujus partis eorum possessionem vel quasi recipiat in vestris vel alicujus vestrum manibus prestet fidelitatis debite juramentum juxta formam quam sub bulla nostra mittimus introclusam ac formam juramenti quod ipse Johannes Episcopus prestabit nobis de verbo ad verbum per ejus patentes literas suo sigillo munitas per proprium nuntium quantocius ad nos destinare procuret : Et insuper exnunc irritum decernimus et inane si secus super his a quoquam quavis auctoritate scienter vel ignoranter contigerit attemptari. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo nono, decimo septimo Kalendas Julii anno septimo.

F. LXXXX Sanctorum.

Whereas the monastery of St. Columba of Isle of Hye, O.S.B., Sodor diocese, is void by the death outwith the Roman Court of John, late Abbot, and we wish to provide John Bishop of Sodor so that (as he alleges) he may be the better able to sustain the episcopal dignity and perform its burdens from the fruits, rents and profits of the episcopal *mensa* of Sodor, of which one major part, together with the Church of Sodor, is occupied by the English, and other parts by some nobles of these parts, we give you mandate by apostolic writings that you or two or one of you in person or by proxy give *commend* of the foresaid monastery (not exceeding £20 sterling of annual value, as said Bishop John alleges), whether void as above or in whatsoever way, with all its rights and pertinents to the said Bishop John for life along with the foresaid Church of Sodor and all and sundry the other churches etc. which he holds or may in future hold, in such way that, having supported the due and accustomed burdens of the monastery and convent, he may

dispone and ordain of the remaining fruits, rents and profits as the Abbots of that monastery have been wont to do, but is utterly interdicted from alienating any of the immovables or precious movables of the monastery ; committing to him the cure, rule and administration in spiritualities and temporalities, causing fitting obedience and reverence to be shown to him by the convent, and the accustomed services and rights from the vassals and other subjects of the monastery, silencing contradictors, etc. But we wish that divine worship and the accustomed number of monks be in no way diminished on account of the *commend*, but that the burdens be fittingly supported ; and that, before receiving possession of the rule and administration or any part thereof, the said Bishop John take in the hands of you or any of you the due oath of fidelity according to the form which we enclose under our bull ; and that as soon as possible he will send to us the form of oath word for word by his patent letters under his seal, by his own messenger.

MISCELLANEOUS

MENZIES CHARTER

Charter by John Earl of Atholl to Sir Alexander de Meyners of the lands of Weem and Aberfeldy beg—not dated, but *circa* 1296[1]

This is the first charter to the family of Menzies, of Weem and Aberfeldy, which they continued to possess for over 600 years. For their origin and early history *vide supra*, p. 8. The granter, John de Strathbogie, Earl of Atholl, who took the side of Bruce, was captured after the Battle of Methven and, with other prisoners of war, murdered by Edward I., his body being burned and his head stuck up on London Bridge. His son David submitted to the English. After Bannockburn his Scottish estates and dignities were forfeited, but Edward II. summoned him to an English Parliament, and his son and grandson, it is said, were similarly treated. That remarkable tribunal, the Committee for Privileges, recently came to the conclusion that an English barony had thus been created, and that on the death of the grandson in 1375, leaving two daughters, this fell into abeyance. In 1916, on the advice of Mr. Asquith, the abeyance was terminated by the Crown, and Mr. Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy became Lord Strabolgi in the Peerage of England, with a seat in the House of Lords![2]

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[1] Original *penes* J. R. N. Macphail.

[2] This affords a good illustration of the vagaries of English Peerage Law as administered by the Committee for Privileges, and it seems to have caused annoyance even in England if one may judge from an official Memorandum printed in the Report of a Select Committee of the House of Lords on Peerages in Abeyance. Dealing with the claim to the Barony of Strabolgi, the Memorandum proceeds (p. 143) : ' The claim was founded upon an alleged summons of one David de Strabolgi Earl of Atholl to an alleged Parliament in York in 1318, followed by an alleged sitting in that Parliament. Very grave doubt arises as to whether the Assembly of 1318 was a Parliament in any real sense of the word, and if it was whether the Earl of Atholl was summoned to it, and if he was whether he sat in it. These doubts must be set at rest by the decision of the Committee of Privileges—and de Strabolgi Earl of Atholl was a Scotch refugee who appears to have held land at one time or another in the County of Norfolk, but its tenure does not appear to be in any way connected with the

It will be observed that the charter contains no grant of jurisdiction, and that the lands granted are to be held *in vauassaria* as by any other vauassurus holding from any Earl or Baron.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes comes Atholye filius et heres domini Dauyd Comitis Atholye dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui domino Alexandro de Meyners filio et heredi quondam domini Roberti de Meyners et heredibus suis pro homagio et seruicio suo totam terram meam del Weem et de Abyrfeally beg in Atholya videlicet duas dauatas et dimidiam dauatam del Weem et dimidiam dauatam de Abyrfeally beg cum omnibus suis pertinenciis libertatibus et aysiamentis ad dictas terras spectantibus vel de iure spectare valentibus in bosco in plano in moris in marisiis in pascuis et pratis in stagnis et molendinis in aquis et riuulis in saxis et rupellis in uiis et semitis in auibus et feris et piscariis et in omnibus aliis aysiamentis ad easdem terras pertinentibus vel pertinere valentibus sine aliquo retenemento salua mihi et heredibus meis aduocacione et donacione ecclesie del Weem: Tenedam et habendam eidem domino Alexandro et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate adeo libere quiete integre plenarie et honorifice bene et in pace sicut aliquis vauassurus[1] aliquam terram de

alleged summons. Thus the *caput baroniae* has to be sought outside the realm of England. In any event his direct male line died out in the person of his grandson. The claimant in whose favour the Barony was eventually called out was the descendant in the 18th generation from this grandson of the original grantee. During the 500 intervening years the line was traced no less than nine times through females. The claimant has no territorial connection with Strabolgi, which appears to be somewhere in Perthshire (! !), and he appears to represent one-ninth or, if a line whose extinction is not definitely proved is assumed to be extinct, one-sixth of the impartible hereditament which he claimed. Speaking not otherwise than respectfully of him, he had not, at the time when the Barony was called out, performed any such public service as entitled him to any mark of the Royal favour. There does not seem the smallest reason, except that he possessed sufficient money to put forward the claim, why the Barony should have been conferred on him rather than on any one of the other representatives.'

[1] It will be noted that no grant of even limited jurisdiction is made, so that a clause specifying where criminals might be executed was unnecessary (cf. pp. 13 and 15).

aliquo Comite vel Barone in vauassaria in toto regno Scocie tenet aut possidet : Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis ipse et heredes sui vnum denarium stirlyngorum ad Penthecosten et faciendo forinsecum seruicium domini Regis quantum ad tantam terram pertinet et vnicam sectam curie mee et heredum meorum de Rath[1] in Atholya pro dictis ambabus terris del Weem et de Abyrfeally beg pro omni alio seruicio exactione et demanda Ego uero prefatus Johannes Comes Atholye et heredes mei predicto domino Alexandro et heredibus suis dictam terram del Weem et de Abyrfeally beg cum omnibus suis pertinenciis libertatibus et aysiamentis ut predictum est contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum : In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum feci apponi : Hiis testibus Dominis Johanne de Inchemartyn Johanne de Cambron Archebaldo de Levyngistona Roberto de Cambron de Balemely Laurencio de Stratbolgyn Willelmo Olifard Henrico de Inchemartyn militibus et multis aliis.

BENDERLOCH CHARTERS

The two charters that follow relate to the Benderloch, that is the district lying between Loch Creran on the north and Loch Etive on the south and east. In Gaelic the name is Beinneadar-da-loch, the hill between the two lochs, corrupted in popular speech, according to Professor Watson, into Meadarloch. Lying in Lorne, it was, with the rest of their possessions, forfeited by Alexander de Ergadia and his son John of Lorne. Certain parts were granted by King Robert I. to Sir Arthur Campbell, who had already received the Constabulary of Dunstaffnage and the maines thereof (Robertson's Index, p. 15, No. 15), and also a grant of lands in Appin,[2] and the first of

[1] Now Logie-Rait.

[2] In the Register House Index this Charter appears merely as Arthure Campbell de Kynlouchlane et aliis—but the editor is informed by the Duke of Argyll that it is entered in an old inventory as of the lands of Kinlochlyon, Glenstandill, Killargie, Auchingewall and others. *Reddendo* a birling of 20 oars with men and provisions, and date 3 April and 24th year of the King's reign.

the two charters, now printed, is thus noted (*ib.*, 15-19) 'to Arthur Campbell of the 3 penny land of Torrinturks in Lorne with many other lands.' An examination of the map shows that these lands lie on both sides of Loch Etive—but none far from Dunstaffnage. From Sir Arthur the lands contained in this charter apparently passed to his son Arthur and then to his grandson Yvar who, some time prior to 1364, seems to have mortgaged them to Donald, Earl of Lennox (*supra*, p. 16). And in 1385 Yvar Campbell of Strachur, the grandson of this Yvar, disponed his reversionary rights in them to Duncan, eighth Earl of Lennox (*supra*, p. 17). Absence of writs makes their subsequent history obscure. But there seems little doubt but that the superiority at all events formed part of the Lordship of Lorne, which was restored to John MacAlan who married Janet MacYsak, passed to the Stewarts, and finally was acquired by Argyll in 1470. Before that date the lands south of Loch Etive had become known as the Estate of Lochnell and were possessed by a family of Macdougalls whose rights were acquired by Argyll in 1498. The original charter is not known to exist, but in the Breadalbane Charter Chest is a contemporary copy of an official extract from the *Great Seal Register*. This volume of the *Register* is not extant, and is probably one of those carried off by Cromwell and lost at sea. From this copy of the extract the present print is made.

By the other charter, dated 6 February 1329, Robert I. granted to Sir Duncan Campbell, on the resignation of his father Sir Donald, all the lands of the Benderloch except those already given to Sir Arthur Campbell. Sir Donald had also received Redcastle in Angus and made it over to his son Duncan, who married Susanna Crauford and founded the House of Loudoun. Thereafter these lands seem to have been regarded, like the others, as falling within the Lordship of Lorne, and in due time passed to Argyll, who granted out many of them to Glenorchy, whose possession of them was unchallenged. In 1622, however, Hugh, Lord Loudoun, died leaving two granddaughters by his deceased son. He had arranged the marriage of the elder to the eldest son of Campbell of Lawers, in whose favour he resigned his estates and dignity (*vide* vol. iii. p. 308 n.). Shortly thereafter this new Lord Loudoun put forward a claim to the Benderloch lands on the footing that the right to these had been transmitted to his wife and her sister, and that they had been in non-entry since the death of Sir Duncan. His procedure was ingenious. First of all he obtained from the Crown for a nominal sum of £40, on 23 August 1626, a 'gift of the non-entres mailles and fermes of the lands in the charter said to

be in the Kings hands since the death of umquhile Sir Duncan Campbell' (*R.S.S.*, xcix. p. 73). Then he had his wife and her sister served heirs portioners to Sir Duncan, and started litigation with Glenorchy, who was ultimately constrained to buy off those claims by a payment of 24,000 merks. Without much more knowledge of the facts, it is not easy to see how any flaw in Glenorchy's title had not been cured by prescription, but it may be taken for granted that he would not have paid this large sum if he could have helped it!

In the course of these proceedings this charter by King Robert I. was produced, and in respect that it was frail the Court ordered it to be formally transumed (*Acts and Decreets*, 426.66), and it is now printed from an old copy in the Breadalbane Charter Chest and compared with the transumpt in the Books of Court.

Charter by King Robert I. to Sir Arthur Campbell

Undated.

Robertus, etc. Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Arthuro Campbell militi dilecto et fideli nostro pro homagio et servitio suo, tres denariatas terræ de Torinturkill,[1] infra partes de Loryn et denariatam terræ de Sronsoleir duas denariatas terre de Lettirnanalla cum insula eiusdem[2] sex denariatas terre de Glencricceris tres denariatas terre de Blairhalchan et de Blarenanerchennach quatuor denariatas terræ de

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[1] If this spelling is correct then the meaning would be the Tor or Mound of Torquil, and not the Tor of the Boar as generally supposed. The names of these lands have, as usual, been messed by some ignorant scribe. Other forms appear on p. 17, *supra*.

[2] Lettirnanalla means the lands lying on the sloping side of Loch Nell. The island, which seems partly artificial, was obviously a rude stronghold, and as late as 1527 Archibald Campbell of Lerog had a fee for 'the keeping of the isle of Lochnell.' In an old inventory at Inveraray there is noted a resignation on 24 June 1498 in favour of Argyll by Reginaldus Mac Ian vic Alan du of Lorne, and Dugald and John his brothers, of all right to the 64 merklands of Lochnanella. And the names of these 64 merklands, which include the isle of Lochnell, are given in detail in a Charter of Confirmation of 1666 to Archibald Campbell then of Lochnell. They also include Leaddage and Ardmucknish in the Benderloch, where the present castle of Lochnell stands.

Alcanalkelich [*sic*] et de Achinvachich duas denariatas terræ de Kilmore duas denariatas terræ de Achinfure denariatam terre de Dunolich et tres denariatas terræ de Ardstofniche propinquioris terræ de Dunolich in liberam baroniam ac et [*sic*] tres denariatas terræ de Inneraw quinque denariatas terræ de Achennaba quinque denariatas terræ de Fearlochan quinque denariatas terræ de Achennacreich et quinque denariatas terre de Archendekath infra partes de Bennederdaloch in liberam baroniam: Tenendas et habendas eidem Arthuro et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas in liberas baronias vt predictum est libere quiete plenarie et honorifice cum omnibus libertatibus commoditatibus aysiamentis et justis pertinentiis suis: Faciendo nobis et heredibus nostris dictus Arthurus et heredes sui pro predictis terris quartam partem seruicii vnius militis: In cuius rei, etc. Sic subscribitur. Haec est vera copia principalis cartæ suprascriptæ contentæ in Registro Supremi Domini Nostri regis Extracta copiata et collationata in omnibus cum originali concordans, nill addito vel remoto quod substantiam mutaret aut sententiam variaret Per me Dominum Joannem Hamiltoun de Magdalenis militem Clericum rotulorum Registri ac Consilii Supremi Domini Nostri regis sub meis signo et subscriptione manualibus. J. Hamilton, Clericus Registri.

In dorso: Copie of the Chartar grantit be King Robert to Sir Arthure Campbell of certane landis in Lorne and Bendrolloch.

Charter by King Robert i. to Sir Duncan Campbell

6 *Feby.* 1329.

Robertus dei gratia Rex Scotorum Omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue clericis et laicis salutem Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Duncano Cambell militi dilecto et fideli nostro

pro homagio et seruitio suo totam terram de Benedirdalouch cum pertinentiis vna cum tenandia terre Gilcalme Mac Gillevnan [1] et cum ceteris pertinentiis suis Exceptis terris quas Arthurus Cambell miles pater habet ibidem ex concessione nostra quamquidem terram cum pertinentiis Donenaldus Cambell [2] miles pater suus coram nobilibus consilii nostri et baronibus Ergadie [3] pro se et heredibus suis nobis per fustum et baculum sursum reddidit et resignauit : Tenendam et habendam eidem Duncano et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas in liberam baroniam cum furca et fossa cum suk et sak tholl et theme et infangtheiff libere quiete plenarie et honorifice Et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus commoditatibus asiamentis et justis pertinentiis in omnibus et per omnia tam non nominatis quam nominatis ad predictam terram spectantibus seu de jure spectare valentibus in futurum quoquomodo : Faciendo nobis et heredibus nostris dictus Duncanus et heredes sui seruitium vnius navis viginti sex remorum [4] cum suo apparatu victualibus et hominibus spectantibus ad eandem : In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum precepimus apponi Testibus Waltero de Cunynghame cancellario nostro, Thoma Ranulphi, Comite Morauie, Domino Vallis Annandie et Mannie nepote nostro, Jacobo Domino de Douglas, Gilberto de Haya constabulario nostro, Roberto de Keyth marescallo nostro Scotie, et Ade More, militibus, Apud Carltoun in Carrik sexto die Februarii anno Regni nostri vicesimo tertio.

In dorso : The Coppie of the Chartour of Sir Duncan Campbell of the Lands of Benederdaloch. Anno Regni 23.

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[1] So far it has not been possible to identify either Gilcalme Mac Gillevnan or the locality of his holding, which would seem to be outside the Benderloch proper.

[2] The original grant to Sir Donald is thus noted in Robertson's Index, 26-31 : ' Donaldi Campbell militis the lands wh quhilk is callet Vene du duloche.'

[3] With regard to the *barones Ergadiae*, *vide* vol. ii. pp. 240 *et seq.*

[4] For a discussion of a galley reddendo, *vide* vol. ii. pp. 235 *et seq.*

GLENORCHY WRITS

The three writs that follow were supplied by Mr. J. H. Mayne Campbell and illustrate the foundation of the House of Glenorchy, now Earls of Breadalbane.

Duncan Campbell, Lord of Lochow, known in Gaelic as Donachadh-an-Adh, was created a peer by James I. prior to 1427. By his first wife Marcellina, daughter of the Regent Albany, he had an only son, Celestin, who predeceased him, leaving a son Colin, the first Earl of Argyll. By his second wife Margaret, daughter of Stewart of Ardgowan, he had several children of whom Colin was the eldest. This Colin received the present charter. It will be observed that the subjects granted are (1) Duncan's property lands of Glenorchy with certain islands, and (2) certain specified lands in the barony of Lochow. These latter lands apparently lay on both sides of the north end of Lochawe, Upper Sonachan being on the east and the others on the west side of the loch, and it will also be observed that separate sasines were given in respect of these two separate tenements. The earlier history of Glenorchy, which seems to have included also Glenstray and Glenlochay, is far from clear. In 1296 there was a John of Glenorchy whose lands formed part of the Sheriffdom of Argyll. In 1357-8 David II. granted a charter of Glenorchy to Mariota of Glenorchy, daughter of John of Glenorchy and John Campbell her spouse (original at Inveraray). In an old inventory this John of Glenorchy is described as John Campbell of Glenorchy, but for this description no evidence is forthcoming and there is also no evidence to identify John Campbell her spouse. There are also no materials for explaining how Glenorchy was in the hands of Duncan na-Adh in 1432. This charter shows, however, that what Duncan was granting was merely his property lands—a plain indication that there were other lands of which he only had the superiority, a circumstance which is often overlooked when the transference of a barony or lordship—e.g. Lorne—is concerned. From notices in the *Origines Parochiales*, vol. ii. s.v. Glenorchy, some of these lands can be identified as held by Macgregors, Maclachlans and Macnaughtons. So long as these vassals rendered the rents and services due by them Argyll was probably content, but the Lairds of Glenorchy coveted their lands and consistently pursued a policy of ruthless harrying of their less powerful neighbours till they got the whole country into their hands. The same policy brought Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy into the plot to murder the seventh Earl of Argyll and the notorious Ian Glas to devise the Massacre of Glencoe.

Charter by Duncan Campbell, Lord of Lochaw, dated 20 October 1432

1432, Oct. 20.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Duncanus Cambell Dominus de lochaw Salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noueritis vniuersitas vestra nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse carissimo filio nostro Colino Cambell Juueni pro ipsius et heredum suorum masculorum homagio seruicio et speciali retinencia nobis et heredibus nostris pro perpetuo impendendis omnes et singulas terras proprietatis nostre de Glenvrchay cum Insulis prefatis terris annexis que wlgariter dicuntur Elanewyr Elanduffeire Elankylequhurn [1] et Elanelochtollyff [2] ac omnes et singulas terras nostras infrascriptas videlicet quatuor denariatas terre de Achykynnay cum insula que dicitur Elandorrach duas denariatas terre de Kelleag quinque denariatas terre de Fernach quinque denariatas terre de Da Inuerynyn [3] denariatas terre Cragbamoryam et duas marcatas terre de Sonnochan superiore inter Riuum qui dicitur Altbane et Riuum qui dicitur Altbrekkynnych jacentes infra baroniam nostram de Lochaw [4] infra vicecomitatum Ergadie: Tenendas et habendas totas et integras terras prenominatas et insulas cum pertinencijs prefato Colino et heredibus suis masculis de suo corpore legittime procreatis seu procreandis de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas in boscis planis aquis stagnis siluis pratis pascuis et pasturis molendinis et multuris et eorum sequelis moris marresijs petarijs turbarijs carbonarijs bruerijs et genestis cum fabrilibus et ferrifacturis cum fruninis et brasinis cum lapide et

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[1] Plainly Kilchurn.

[2] Apparently the isle in Loch Tulla—possibly, like the isle of Loch Nell, a place of strength.

[3] Da, Gaelic for two—*i.e.* Inverinan more and beg.

[4] Some information regarding these Lochaw lands and their occupiers under Glenorchy is to be found in *O.P.S.*, vol. ii. p. 127.

calce cum libero introitu et exitu cum curijs et earum exitibus cum bludwetis heryheldis et merchetis mulierum aucupacionibus venacionibus et piscaturis ac cum omnibus et singulis commoditatibus libertatibus et asyamentis ac iustis pertinencijs suis quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis tam subtus terra quam supra terram tam prope quam procul ad dictas terras cum pertinencijs spectantibus seu jure tenandie iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum adeo libere quiete intigre honorifice bene et in pace sicut alique terre infra Regnum Scocie alicui tenenti [1] de barone dantur vel conceduntur seu dari poterunt vel concedi: Reseruato tamen nobis pro toto tempore vite nostre omnium terrarum predictarum libero tenemento: Faciendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris prefatus Colinus et heredes sui masculi de suo corpore legittime procreati seu procreandi wardam releuium et maritagium dictarum terrarum cum pertinencijs cum contingat vna cum seruicio vnius nauis sexdecim remorum ad seruicium Domini nostri Regis nostri et heredum nostrorum quociens opus fuerit Quibus forte heredibus dicti Colini masculis quod absit deficientibus volumus quod predicte terre cum pertinencijs nobis et heredibus nostris quibuscunque libere et intigre reuertantur Et nos prefatus Duncanus et heredes nostri omnes et singulas terras prenominatas et insulas cum pertinencijs vt premittitur prefato Colino et heredibus suis masculis de suo corpore legittime procreatis seu procreandis contra omnes mortales warantizabimus acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus: In cuius Rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre nostrum fecimus apponi Sigillum hiis testibus Dugallo Cambell fratre nostro Magistro Johanne Cambell nepote nostro Reginaldo Malcolmi de Cragginche Reginaldo filio suo, Gregorio Johannis nigello cristini m^{c}arthour felano ylarii [2] Waltero bet Secretario nostro et multis aliis apud

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[1] Glenorchy's position is thus defined as that of a vassal holding under a baron in both sets of lands.

[2] Fillan or Gillfillan Mackellar. Flavius seems an attempt to latinise Ellar—as Hilary.

Inuerara vicesimo die mensis octobris Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo secundo.

(Seal) Gyronny of eight, shield couché. On a helmet a wreath of three twists supporting a crest—a boar's head (and long neck) coupé. Supporters—two lions, sejant heads affrontée. Circumscribed, 'S' DUNCANI · CAMBAL: LE DNI · DE · LUCHOV.'

Precept by Duncan Campbell, Lord of Lochaw, dated 20 December 1432

1432, Dec. 20.

Duncanus Cambell Dominus de lochaw dilecto fratri nostro Dugallo Cambell [1] balliuo nostro omnium terrarum nostrarum de de [*sic*] glenvrchay et de lochaw cum pertinencijs hac vice deputato Salutem: Quia concessimus hereditarie et dedimus carissimo filio nostro Colino Cambell Juueni omnes terras proprietatis nostre de glenvrchay cum pertinencijs et terras nostras infrascriptas videlicet quatuor denariatas terre de achykynnay cum insula de Elandorrach duas denariatas terre de Kelleag quinque denariatas terre de Fernach quinque denariatas terre de da Inuerynyn denariatam terre de Cragbamoryam duas denariatas terre de Sonnochan superiore jacentes in baronia nostra de lochaw infra vicecomitatum Ergadie vobis precipimus et mandamus quatenus visis presentibus indilate statum et saisinam hereditariam per traditionem terre et lapidis ut moris est prefato Colino filio nostro iuxta tenorem literarum nostrarum sibi exinde confectarum donetis et cum effectu haberi faciatis Ad quod cum effectu faciendum vobis tenore presentium nostram committimus plenariam potestatem: In cuius Rei testimonium presentibus post huius saisine donationem minime valituris Sigillum nostrum est appensum apud Carrig Egynachan [2] vicesimo die mensis Decembris Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo secundo.

[1] The ancestor of the Captains of Dunstaffnage.

[2] Carrig of the Eoganachs or M'Ewens, the ancient Lords of Ottir. It appears on the 6-inch O.S. as Creag Evanachan. It lies opposite to Carrick in Glassarie on the other side of Loch Fyne (cf. p. 233).

Sasine given by Dugall Campbell of Achym as bailie on precept by Duncan Campbell, Lord of Lochaw, in favour of Colin Campbell, son of said Lord of Lochaw, dated 2 and 5 January 1433-4

1433/4, Jan. 2 and 5.

Vniuersis ad quos presentes littere peruenerint Dugallus Cambell de achym Balliuus ad infrascripta deputatus salutem: Sciatis quod juxta mandatum domini mei Duncani Cambell Domini de lochaw mihi per suas patentes directo secundo die mensis Januarii anno Domini M° cccc° xxxiij° in presencia plurium fidedignorum videlicet Malcolmi Johannis gregorij Johannis reginaldi Eugenij m^ccorquydill Domini Eugenij rectoris de dysart et diuersorum aliorum contuli personaliter et donaui Colino Cambell filio prefati Domini mei de lochaw statum et saisinam hereditariam omnium terrarum de glenurchay cum pertinencijs que fuerunt dicti Domini de lochaw in proprietate apud Ardtetyllpollach[1] per tradicionem terre et lapidis juxta tenorem sue carte vt moris est Et ego prefatus Dugallus de mandato quo supre donaui saisinam hereditariam prefato Colino omnium terrarum subscriptarum videlicet achykynnay kelleag fernach da Jnuerynyn cragbamoryam sonnochan superiore et de Elan dorrach apud achykynnay quinto die dicti mensis Januarii anno supradicto in presencia plurium fidedignorum videlicet Johannis reginaldi Eugenij m^ccorquydill Johannis Crom m^ckane Celestini Duncani Cambell Dugalli Juuenis et aliorum plurium per tradicionem terre et lapidis juxta tenorem sue carte vt moris est Et hec omnibus quorum interest vel interesse poterit innotesco presencium per tenorem In cuius rei testimonium Sigillum meum presentibus est appensum Apud achykynnay dicto quinto die mensis Januarii Anno quo supra presentibus testibus

[1] As the sasine for the Glenorchy lands was given here, it would seem that the water of Teatle was regarded as the march between Glenorchy and Lochow.

superius annotatis et multis alijs rogatis et requisitis in fidem et testimonium omnium premissorum.

(Seal) Gyronny of eight and a mullet for difference. Legend 'S: · · · ALLI· . . . . . .' almost indecipherable, as the edges of the seal are much chipped and broken away.

Altare Portabile

9 September 1441, at Florence

Dignetur Sanctitas Vestra devoto oratorj vestro nobili viro Colino Cambel Magistro Ergadie magnifici virj et potentis domini Duncani Cambel militis domini loci de Lochaw Ergadien. dioc. nepoti altare portatile eciam ante diem in locis interdictis dummodo causam non dederit interdicto etc. auctoritate apostolica concedere ut in forma, Concessum in forma. In presencia domini nostri Pape Jo. Zamoren. Datum Florencie Quinto Id. Septembris anno undecimo.

Petition of Colin Campbell, Master of Argyll, grandson of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochaw, for the grant of a portable altar even before daybreak and in interdicted places, as *in forma*.

Granted *in forma*. In presence of the Pope. Florence 9th September 1441. (Vatican; *Reg. Supp.*, 376, 35.)

LENNOX CHARTER

Charter by Isabella Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, 4 October 1440

From original in Breadalbane Charter Chest

This charter, which seems to have been unknown until now, corrects serious mistakes made by Sir William Fraser and previous writers. Isabella, eldest daughter of Duncan, eighth Earl of Lennox, was married *circa* 1391 to Murdoch, afterwards second Duke of Albany. Both her husband and her father were put to death by James I. in 1425. The Lennox estates do not appear to have been forfeited, and Isabella, Duchess of Albany and *suo jure* Countess of Lennox,

is found in possession of them certainly after the death of James I. in 1437. There is no use in recapitulating in detail the mistakes of previous writers, which are all contained in *The Lennox* by Sir William Fraser, vol. i. pp. 274-5, and many in the *Red Book of Menteith*, vol. i. pp. 277-80. It is sufficient to say that this charter shows that Walter Stewart of Albany, who was put to death along with his father, left a number of illegitimate children. One of these, Mariota, was the first wife of Colin Campbell, the founder of the family of Glenorchy (*vide ante*, p. 198). The notice of this marriage in the Black Book of Taymouth is thus shown to be correct. Walter's eldest son was Andrew, afterwards Lord Avandale, who, along with his brother Arthur—one of the witnesses—and Walter, afterwards of Morphie, received letters of legitimation in 1472 and 1479 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*). The latter legitimation is printed at length in Crawford's *Officers of State*, p. 435.

Two years later a charter of Duntreath and other lands was granted by Duchess Isabella to William Edmonstone of Culloden and his wife Matilda Stewart and the heirs of their marriage, whom failing to her grandsons Sir Andrew Stewart, Alan and Murdoch Stewart in succession, but the paternity of these various persons is unfortunately not stated. So Matilda, Alan and Murdoch may have been children either of Walter or of one of his brothers, probably James, from whom the Stewarts of Ardvorlich claim descent (Nisbet's *Heraldry*, vol. ii. App. p. 81).

Omnibus hanc Cartam visuris vel audituris Isabella Ducissa Albanie et Comitissa de Leuenax Salutem in Domino sempiternam: Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse carissimo consanguineo et affini nostro Colino Cambell militi Domino de Glenvrchay, racione maritagii inter ipsum et Mariotam Stewart filiam quondam bone memorie Walteri Stewart de Albania filii nostri carissimi legittime contracti, omnes et singulas terras nostras infrascriptas cum pertinenciis videlicet terras de Feorlyng more et Feorlyng nacara de Kangerlouch ac terras nostras de Mame beg et de Mame more cum pertinenciis[1] jacentes in comitatu nostro de Leuenax infra vicecomitatum de Dumbertane: Tenendas et habendas omnes terras predictas cum pertinenciis prefato Colino et Mariote sponse sue predicte et eorum diucius viuenti et heredibus de eorum corporibus legittime pro-

[1] These lands lie round about what is now known as Garelochhead.

creatis seu procreandis[1] quibus forte deficientibus carissimo nepoti nostro Andree Stewart de Albania militi filio prefati quondam Walteri filii nostri et heredibus suis quibuscunque de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas in viis semitis boscis planis moris marresiis aquis dulcibus et salsis pratis pascuis et pasturis siluis montibus et vallibus molendinis et multuris et eorum sequelis in piscacionibus aucupacionibus et venacionibus merchetis bludwetis heryeldis brasinis ferricidiis et fabrinis et eorum sequelis cum curiis et curiarum exitibus tam de vita quam de membris quociens expediri videatur preterquam cum fur vel fures in dictis curiis de furto conuictus seu conuicti fuerint vel fuerit ad furcas nostras de Foslane suspendi ducatur et ducantur[2] ac cum omnibus aliis libertatibus commoditatibus et asiamentis ac iustis pertinenciis suis quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis tam subtus terra quam supra terram tam prope quam procull ad dictas cum pertinenciis spectantibus seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, adeo libere et quiete plenarie intigre et honorifice bene et in pace, sicut alique terre in Regno Scocie in purum et liberum maritagium per quemcunque baronem dantur vel conceduntur seu dari poterunt vel concedi: Reddéndo inde nobis et heredibus nostris prefatus Colinis et Mariota et eorum diucius viuens et heredes sui supradicti annuatym, quibus forte deficientibus prefatus Andreas et heredes sui vnum denarium vsualis monete Regni Scocie ad festum pentecostes in nomine albe firme in capella de Foslane si petatur tantum pro omnibus aliis seruiciis wardis releuiis et maritagiis sectis curie consuetudinibus exactionibus seu demandis que per nos vel heredes nostros de dictis terris cum pertinenciis exigi poterunt vel requiri: Et nos predicta Isabella et heredes nostri omnes predictas terras cum

[1] As Mariota died without issue these lands ultimately passed to Andrew Stewart, afterwards Lord Avandale.

[2] Faslane or Foslane was an old stronghold of the Earls of Lennox. This clause about the gallows on which criminals are to be executed is noticed elsewhere (*vide* p. 15).

pertinenciis in omnibus et per omnia ut premittitur prefato Colino et Mariote et eorum diucius viuenti et heredibus suis supradictis quibus forte deficientibus predicto Andree et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus : In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti Carte nostre nostrum fecimus apponi Sigillum : Testibus honorabilibus et discretis viris Arthuro Stewart nepote nostro dilecto Gilberto de Galbrath Johanne Cambell et Alexandro McYwir consanguineis nostris Domino Johanne de Rosneth vicario de Luss Domino Gilberto McArthour capellano Donnaldo clerico et Domino Waltero Bet Rectore de Cragniche cum multis aliis apud Inchedavanow [1] quarto die mensis octobris Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo.

The seal, appended in good preservation, is that described in *Ancient Scottish Seals* by Laing, vol. i. no. 493, as per pale Dexter Lennox as before (*i.e.* a saltire cantoned with four roses). Sinister per fess in chief a fess cheque with a label of three points for Stewart, in base a lion rampant for Albany. The shield is suspended from a tree, at each side is a heart, and the background is ornamented with foliage.

BULL BY POPE SIXTUS IN FAVOUR OF ELIZABETH LIVINGSTONE, COUNTESS OF ROSS

March 1476.

Sixtus etc. Venerabilibus fratribus Brechinense et Orcadense Episcopis salutem etc. Solet annuere sedes apostolica piis et honestis petentium precibus et ne indebitis molestiis agitentur illos specialis sue protectionis munimine confovere. Exhibita siquidem nobis nuper pro parte dilecte in Christo filie nobilis mulieris Elizabethe Comitisse Rossense petitio continebat quod alias postquam ipsa cum quodam Johanne temporali domino Insularum

[1] An island in Loch Lomond.

matrimonium contraxerat et pluribus annis matrimonialiter et fideliter cohabitaverat, cum idem Johannes nulla subsistente rationabili causa dictam Elizabetham tunc pregnantem carcerari fecessit et illius vite insidiaretur ipsamque Elizabetham veneno interimere quereret, non nullorum suorum amicorum adiuta consilio ab insulis predictis et dicti Johannis dominiis refugit et se ad Curiam devote creature nostre Regine Scocie contulit, que pietate mota dictam Elizabetham in eius famulam recepit ipsaque Elizabetha ex post inibi permansit prout permanet de presenti. Et deinde venerabilis frater noster Angusius Episcopus Insularum ad instigationem ut creditur dicti Johannis in ipsam Elizabetham desiderium suum predictum complere ut creditur affectantis ipsam Elizabetham ut dicto Johanni cohabitet eumque maritali affectione pertractet per quasdam suas litteras monuit et mandavit eidem quibus monitionibus et mandatis dicta Elizabetha prestita cautione idonea iuxta formam juris parere se velle obtulit. Cum autem sicut eadem petitio subiungebat stantibus premissis dicta Elizabetha sibi persuadere non possit cum dicto Johanne absque mortis periculo seu magno scandalo cohabitare posse timeatque ne dictus Episcopus ipsam sententiis et censuris ecclesiasticis premissorum occasione illaqueet, pro parte dicte Elizabethe nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum ut eam ab omni jurisdictione dominio et potestate prefati et pro tempore existentis Episcopi Insularum eiusque officialium quamdiu vivet dictus Johannes penitus et omnino eximere ac sub nostra et sedis apostolice protectione suscipere aliasque sibi in premissis opportune providere de benignitate apostolica dignaremur. Nos igitur qui quietem personarum quarumlibet solicitis studiis affectamus et ne molestiis agitentur indebitis opportunis remediis libenter occurrimus eandem Elizabetham a quibuscumque excommunicationis suspensionis et interdicti aliisque ecclesiasticis sententciis censuris et penis a iure vel ab homine quavis alia que praemissorum occasione vel causa latis et inflictis si quibus quomodolibet innodata existit quoad hoc dumtaxat ut presencium consequatur effectum harum serie absolventes et absolutam

fore censentes ac de premissis certam notitiam non habentes huiusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, fraternitati vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus quatenus vos vel alter vestrum vocatis dicto Johanne et aliis qui fuerint evocandi [*sic*] eandem Elizabetham a censuris ecclesiasticis si forsan per dictum Episcopum Insularum premissorum occasione ligata haberetur auctoritate nostra hac vice dumtaxat ad cautelam absolvatis in forma ecclesie consueta eamque constito de assertis ad vitam dicti Johannis ab omni jurisdictione dominio et potestate prefati et pro tempore existentis Episcopi Insularum eiusque officialium et vicariorum penitus et omnino eximatis et liberetis ac sub Beate Petri et sedis predicte protectione suscipiatis atque nostra, itaque premissorum vel alia quacunque occasione et ratione delicti vel rei aut contractus quoad prefatus Johannes vixerit Episcopus Insularum pro tempore existens et officiales prefati nullam jurisdictionem nullamve excommunicationis aut ecclesiasticarum censurarum sententiam in prefatam Elizabetham eiusque procuratores vel sibi adherentes perferre et promulgare seu processus fulminari possint. Super separatione vero eorumdem Johannis et Elizabethe quoad thorum et divorcium huiusmodi quod canonicum fuerit auctoritate nostra decernatis facientes quod decreveritis per censuram ecclesiasticam firmiter observari nec permittatis eandem Elizabetham contra nostrorum decreti et exemptionis huiusmodi tenorem per quoscumque inquietari, contradictores per censuram ecclesiasticam etc.; non obstantibus felicis recordie Innocenti pape iiij predecessoris nostre circa exemptos quod incipit *Volentes* et aliis apostolicis constitutionibus contrariis quibuscumque. Seu si dicto Johanni vel quibusvis aliis communiter vel divisim a sede predicta indultum existat quod interdici suspendi vel excommunicari non possint per litteras apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam ac de verbo in verbum de indulto huiusmodi mentionem. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Pietrum anno etc. mccccl^{xx}vij^{mo} quinto Id. Martii pontificatus nostri anno septimo.

A petition lately laid before us on behalf of Elizabeth Countess of Ross contained that, after she had contracted

matrimony with John Lord of the Isles and had cohabited with him for many years as his faithful wife, the said John, without any reasonable cause, had the said Elizabeth, then pregnant, incarcerated and practised against her life and sought to take her away by poison. She, helped by the counsel of some of her friends, fled from the Isles and dominions of the said John to the court of the Queen of Scots who (moved by piety) received her into her household, where she still dwells. Then Angus Bishop of the Isles, at the instigation (as is believed) of the said John, burning to accomplish his desire against the said Elizabeth, commanded her by certain letters to cohabit with the said John and yield him conjugal affection. These monitions and mandates she offered to obey, fit caution being found. But the petition added that, as things are, Elizabeth cannot persuade herself to do this without danger of death or great scandal, and she fears lest the said Bishop should bind her with sentences and censures by reason of the foregoing. It was therefore petitioned on her behalf that we would utterly exempt her from all jurisdiction, dominion and power of the Bishop of the Isles and his Officials during the lifetime of the said John, and would take her under our protection and that of the Holy See, and otherwise provide for her. We, therefore, yielding to her supplications, and wishing to absolve her from whatsoever sentences of excommunication and other ecclesiastical censures and pains etc. laid upon her by law or man by reason of the foregoing, to the effect of these presents, and not having certain knowledge thereanent, we give you mandate that you or either of you, having summoned the said John and others who ought to be summoned, do exempt the said Elizabeth from ecclesiastical censures, if brought against her by the said Bishop of the Isles by reason of the foregoing, for this turn only *ad cautelam*, and, when you have proven the allegations, exempt her for the lifetime of the said John etc., and take her under our protection and that of St. Peter and the Apostolic See, so that by occasion of the foregoing or by reason of any crime, guilt or contract (during the lifetime of the said John) no Bishop of the Isles or his Officials shall have power to exercise jurisdiction over her or to promulgate sentences etc. against her or her procurators or adherents. Anent the separation or divorce you shall decree what is canonical, causing your decree to be firmly observed by ecclesiastical censure; and you shall not permit the said Elizabeth to be molested against the tenor of this decreet and exemption, notwithstanding all ecclesiastical constitutions etc. to the contrary.

WRIT OF MARY OF LORRAINE TO THE ABBOT OF CUPAR

The only connection with the Highlands possessed by this writ is that the object of the royal solicitude was the fourth son of the second Earl of Argyll. But it so illumines the conditions immediately preceding the Reformation that its presence in this volume will not be regarded with disfavour. While quite young Donald Campbell was in 1526 appointed abbot of the Cistercian house of Cupar-Angus. He was a man of ability and took a considerable part in public affairs. In 1541 he was appointed a Lord of Session, and was for a number of years Keeper of the Privy Seal. In 1549 the Regent Arran attempted unsuccessfully to secure for him the Bishopric of Dunkeld on Hamilton's promotion to St. Andrews, and actually procured for him a gift of the temporalities during the vacancy of the See. As this writ shows, a similar attempt was made in 1557 to have him made Bishop of Brechin. And it is curious that Mr. John Row, afterwards the well-known reformer, was the agent employed to carry on the negotiations in Rome. The Abbot's proposals are stated with the utmost frankness. He is to get the See of Brechin and also to retain during his life the Abbacy of Cupar. On his death that is to go to his illegitimate grand-nephew John, son of the fourth Earl of Argyll. He also desires to abandon the Cistercian habit and wear the ordinary dress of a bishop. Further—and no doubt for the purpose of buying off opposition—pensions out of the episcopal revenues are to be given to members of two important local families. This scheme, whatever be the reason, was not received with favour in Rome, and in spite of the fact that some writers refer to him as Bishop of Brechin was never confirmed by the Pope.

As Abbot of Cupar, Donald Campbell sat in the Parliament of 1560 which abolished the Papal authority in Scotland. He died in 1562 leaving at least five sons, for whom he provided handsomely out of the possessions of the abbey. Much information about him will be found in *The Rental Book of Cupar*, Grampian Club 1880, and in Dowden's *Bishops of Scotland*, s.v. Dunkeld and Brechin.

Original at Inveraray

[Dorso. Ye Dowble of ye cherge given to ye Secretar about Brechine.]

REGINA

Forsameikle as we Marie be ye Grace of God Quene of Scottis w^{t} aviss of o^{r} derrest Moder Marie Quene duowuiar and Regent of oure Realme hes nominat and be yir presentis nominatis Ane Venerable fader in God Donald Abbot of Cowper To ye bischoprie of Brechine w^{t} Retentioun of ye Abbacy of Cowper and fructis yairof quhilk he browkis now (with Indult to bere Rokket & utheris clothing lyke utheris Bischopis in yis cuntre yat wes regularis of befoir) In commend or utherwise In ye maist sure & leiffull maner with certane pensionn to be geven to David Murray brother germane to Andra Murray of Balwarde and Alex^{r} Haliburtoun brother germane to ye tutoure of Petcur of ye said bishoprie as sal be contenit in ye Mandatis to Raiss his bullis of promotioun to ye said bishoprie w^{h} retentioun of ye said Abbay as said is. And als hes grantit and be ye tenour hereof grantis Licence to ye said Venerable fader to mak Johnne Campbell sone naturale to O^{r} trast cousing Archibald Earle of Ergile as successor to him of ye said Abbay w^{t} regress to himself. Tharfore we command and charge Our Secretar present and being for ye tyme To write supplicationis in ye maist ampill and sure forme for ye saidis promotioun of Brechin and Couper w^{t} retentioun to ye said Abbot be itself w^{t} ye pensionnes foresadis successone And regres in ane uyre. Sua yat nane of ye sadis promotiones be impedyment to ane uyir Als oft as ye said Venerable fader will require ye samyne To ye Papes Haliness College of Cardenalis and Cardinal Promotor And yis ye do w^{t} all diligence Be yis writing subscryvit be o^{r} sadis darest Moder at Edinburgh ye nyneteene day of December ye yeir of God, MV^{c}·LVII Marie R

TREATY BETWEEN ARGYLL AND O'DONNELL

Writing of the condition of Ireland in the years 1555-60, Mr. Bagwell says: 'Ulster was in a state of more than usual confusion. Manus O'Donnell, who had been constantly at war with his father, was opposed by his son Calvagh, who had the help of the Scots. They addressed him as illustrious Lord and he went over to Scotland to claim the proffered aid. Returning with a large force and with a piece of ordnance which the annalists [1] inexplicably call a *crooked gun*, he entered Lough Swilly, took his father prisoner and battered Greencastle and another fortress on Lough Foyle. Calvagh thenceforth assumed practical control of his clan.' [2]

The arrangement between Calvagh O'Donnell and the Scots is set forth in detail in a document still extant at Inveraray. It is a renewal or ratification in 1560 of a treaty or contract made in 1555. The fourth Earl of Argyll died in 1558 and the treaty was renewed in 1560 by his son the fifth Earl and Calvagh O'Donnell. It is in Gaelic and the writing is of the type common at that time in both Ireland and Argyll. It was executed in duplicate, and the duplicate at Inveraray has the signature of Calvagh O'Donnell.

Along with this document there is preserved a contemporary précis in the vernacular of its contents. By the kindness of the Duke of Argyll this is now printed along with a literal translation of the treaty recently made for him by that distinguished Celtic scholar the late Dr. Charles Plummer.

1555

This is the contract which was first made betuixt Archibald Earl of Argyll to wit McCalen and his aires and successors and the aires and successors of Calvach O' domnaill who was then feir or appeirand aire of Teirconnell and the samen contract confirmed and ended betwixt Archibald sone to the said Earle to wit McAllen who hes [his] fathers estait with the consent and advice of the Clane veguine and the wholl gentrie of Argyll on the one pairt And the [said] Calvach O domnaill who hes

[1] Vide *Annals of the Four Masters*, A.D. 1555.

[2] *Ireland under the Tudors*, by Richard Bagwell, Longmans, 1885, vol. i. p. 395.

the lordship of Teirconell with advice and consent of the Lords and gentrie of Teirconell on the other pairt. In the first place the kindnes and relatione that was betwext the people and predecessors in former tymes to be renewed.

And especiallie the Earl to wit McAllen to kepe and assist O domnaill Annent his fathers and gudeshires estait And O domnail is to be put under subjection and obedience to him during the Earl his power And that for a gune or cannon for the batterie or beating doone of stronge walls or castells which are heard to be brocken And with keepe of men at any tym when required or neidfull on the proper charges and expences of O domnaill himself And my Lord to beir the hazard of the gun or cannon soe longe as shee will be in the Shipe or watter borne And O domnaill is to beare all the expences and charges of the shipe and seamen soe longe as they will be in Ireland and to pay the seamens wadges from the tyme they weigh Ancore in Scotland till they be permitted to leave Irland againe And McCallin to keepe and protect O domniall and his men and followers and his estait against all persones under his command in Irland or Scotland as he would doe to his son or brother or any of his nearest and deirest freinds And therefore the Calvach to wit the Lord O domniall with the speciall advice and consent of his Lords and gentrie and goodpeople Connallaca in teirconell Binds and oblidges himself and his aires and successors for ever that shall take strenth or Lordshipp in teirconell for ane 100 marke English viz 400 marks Scots to pay and deliver yearlie to McCallin and his heirs and successors that succeeds to him in the earldom of Argyll As a token of obedience and service and as a perpetual rent or tribut for ever payable be O domniall and his successors to McCallin And the said rent to be raised and uplifted in O domnialls dominiones of Guigula and the wholl contreis therabouts with McCallines helpe and assistance And Likewayes O'domniall binds and oblidges him and his forsaids to keepe and have in readiness 500 men every yeare readie in his contrie for the service of the forsaid Earl to wit McCallin and his successors whenever there is adoe with them And when ther is necessitie for

them that is referred to McCallines owne good will and pleasour with all uther thinges conteined in this Indentour And Likewayes McCallin is to aid and assist O'domnaill and his men fare or neir at hand wherever they be just as O domniall himself would doe. This contract is first made and ended the 13th of July the yeare of God 1555 yeares Before these witnesses the Lord Lorne Gillaescoib McDubgaill and Callin McEoin Reabhuidh and Donald Gorume McSivinnie and Erige Cuy O domniall And that it was renewed the . . . day of . . . the yeare of God 1560 years And this contract was compleated ended subscrivit and sealled with ther handis and scalls as said is

Sic Subscribr

In dorso: Has Double of the contract between E. Argyll and O'domniall in Ireland anno 1555 years.

This is the contract and mutual bond originally made between Gillaescoib [Archibald] Earl of Argyll to wit Mac Calen with his descendants and heirs and the Calvagh O' Donnell who was then not in possession of his Lordship of Tyrconnell and his descendants and heirs after him; and the 2nd Contract was confirmed and mutually bound between Gilluescoib [Archibald] son of the aforesaid Earl to wit MacCalin with whom is the Lordship of his father with the Consent and counsel of the clann McQuibhne and the good men of Argyll of the one part and the Calvach O'Donnell with whom is the Lordship of Tyr Connell with the consent and counsel of the good men of Tyrconnell of the other part

The first point. The kindness and confederacy which was between their men in the past to exist in the future. And in particular the said Earl MacCailin to assist and take part with him O Donnell in reducing the patrimony of his father and grandfather under his hand and authority and to submission to him to the full extent of the force of the said Earl together with a gun for breacking walls to breach castles and with a force of men every time . . . he shall need them expressly at the cost of O Donnell. The gun to be at Mac Cailins [cost] as long as it is on board

the ship which transports it, and at O'Donnells as long as it is on land in Ireland. And the cost of the ship and the crew and their wages to be on O'Donnell from the time he leaves harbour and port in Scotland till he receives permission to set out from Ireland.

Further That MacCailin shall protect preserve and defend O'Donnell and his people and lordship against each and every man under his [the Earl's] authority and power both in Ireland and Scotland as he would do for his son or brother or the men most intimate to him.

And in return for this the Calvach to wit the Lord O Donnell with consent of the Lords and nobles and the good men of TyrConnell binds himself and his heirs and descendants who shall inherit the strength and Lordship of Tyrconnell to recompense and pay yearly to MacCailin and his heirs and descendants who shall inherit the superiority and Lordship of Argyll the sum of one hundred marks English that is [four] hundred marks Scots as token of their submission and service and as a perpetual rent for ever from O'Donnell and his descendants to MacCailin and his descendants.

And this tribute to be levied and raised in the whole patrimony of O'Donnell and in the province of Ulster and round about throughout the Lordship and possessions of O'Donnell himself and O'Donnell is to raise it and pay it with the assistance of MacCailin.

And further it is incumbent on O'Donnell and his descendants to maintain five hundred billeted soldiers in his patrimony in Ireland for the said Earl, MacCailin, and for his descendants whenever O'Donnell [qy. MacCailin] shall require soldiers and whenever he should not require them, the decision of the necessity [for them] is to be at the will and discretion [illegible word] of MacCailin together with every other point in this contract and indenture.

And further MacCailin is to strengthen and support all the men of O'Donnell near and far as he would O'Donnell himself.

This Contract was made and bound originally on the 13th day of July in the year of our Lord 1555 in the presence

of the Lord of Lorne and Gillaescoib MacDubhall and Cailin Mac Eoin Reabhuidh [the Swarthy] and Domhnall Gorm [the dusky] MacSuibhne and Aodh Bhuide [the yellow] and Domhnall.

And it was renewed again the [*blank*] day of the month of [*blank*] in the year of our Lord 1560 and to complete the contract the said Lords set their signatures and seals thereto.

These are the witnesses.

Echdoun MacGille eoin.
Conn O'Domhnaill.
Master Archibald.
O'Dochartaigh.
The Lord of Coll.
The Sons of Shane [plural].
MacEoin of Moydart.

'An No Domnall.'

'Misi Conn O'Domhnaill.
'Mesi O'Dochuirlaigh.'

LETTERS OF LEGITIMATION

by Colin, 6th Earl of Argyll, in favour of Alexander Gald Mac Gregour, 17 June 1579

This remarkable writ from the Redgorton Charter Chest has been made available by the courtesy of Mr. Maxtone Graham.

According to Lord Fraser (*Parent and Child*, 3rd ed., p. 37), children born bastards may acquire the status of legitimacy in two different modes: First, by the subsequent 'marriage of their parents, and second, by letters of legitimation from the Crown.' The first method was introduced into Scotland by the Canon Law. It was, however, rejected by the law of England, with the result that a man regarded as legitimate by the ecclesiastical courts, which alone had to determine questions of status, was treated as illegitimate by the Civil Courts, and succession to real estate accordingly depended on whether a man had been born in wedlock. In Scotland a person legitimated *per subsequens matrimonium* was legitimate for all purposes, without prejudice possibly to the issue of another and earlier marriage of either parent.

Second: Prior to the Reformation, letters of legitimation were granted both by the Pope and by the King. A good specimen of the former will be found in *Highland Papers*, vol. i. p. 92, and of the latter in Crawford's *Officers of State*, p. 435. By such letters the bastard was enabled to make a will and those who would have been his heirs if legitimate to succeed to him *ab intestato*—despite the King's right as *ultimus hæres*. (Cf. Dallas' *Styles*, p. 114, for a gift of Bastardy.)

The present writ is, however, not by the King but by a lord of Regality, and it is the only one of the kind which the editor has seen. It also seems to go pretty far. Where a lord of regality had in his infeftment a right to escheats of persons domiciled within the regality which would otherwise have fallen to the King, he might of course make over this right to any donatory. And if, as in the present case, this included rights over a bastard's estate, the lord might of course renounce these in favour of the bastard. Such a right apparently extended to all moveables wherever these might happen to be. But the effect of the present writ is not limited to moveables, but in terms applies also to ' officis landis possessionis ' and ' annual rentis and digniteis quhatsumeuir,' thus including even heritable property outwith the regality altogether.

Colene Erll of Ergile Lord Campbell and Lorne Justice Generall of Scotland hauand regalite within the shrefdome of Ergile To all and sindre quhom it efferis greting Forsamekle as We for sindre gude caussis moving Ws hes in our Souerane Lordis name and ouris gevin and grantit and be the tenour of thir presentis gevis and grantis to our louit Allexander gald Makvekgregour bastard son to vmquhile Allexander Mcgregour of Glensra full power fre facultie and speciall licence That he in all the tyme of his liftyme othir beand seik, or haill, or in the tyme of his decess may frelie and lesumlie dispone vpon all and sindre his guddis and geir movable and immovable conquest or to be conquest to quhatsumeuer persoun or personis that he sall think maist expedient convenient and ganend Nochtwithstanding his bastardre that he is begottin in and the priuilege of law grantit to ws throw our regalite vpon the eschetis of bastardis And We be thir presentis legitimatis and makis lauchfull the said Alexander gald to bruke siklike priuilegis fredomes guddis and geir officis landis possessionis annuall rentis and digniteis quhat-

sumeuir as he war gottin of lauchfull bed And gif it hapnis the said Alexander to decess but lauchfull airis gottin of his body or dispositioun maid be him of all and sindre his guddis and geir landis and officis foirsaidis We throw our regalite willis and grantis and for ws our airis and successouris decernis and ordanis that his neirest agnate or cognate of his fader syde or moder syde salbe his air and succeid to him in all and sindre his guddis and geir movabill and immovabile landis possessionis and officis had and to be had siklike and als lesumlie be vertew of this our legitimatioun as the said Alexander had bene gottin of lauchfull bed or had lauchfull airis gottin of his body, or had disponit his guddis and geir landis officis and possessionis foirsaidis in his liftyme, but ony obstakill reuocatioun impediment clame questioun or contradictioun of ws our airis or successouris to be maid to the said Alexander or to the persone or personis to quhom he hapnis to mak dispositioun of his guddis and geir foirsaid in his liftyme or ony part theroff or to his airis lauchfullie gottin of his body or fallzeing thairof to his neirest agnate or cognate of his fader syde or moder syde in ony tyme cuming Nochtwithstanding the said priuilege of law grantit throw our regalite vpon the eschete of bastardis within our boundis of regalite or ony vthir lawis cannone ciuill or municipall consuetudis actis of parliament constitutionis or statutis maid in the contrar Renunciand the samyn for ws and our successouris perpetualie Straitlie comandand that na maner of persone presume incontrar this our legitimatioun and letters of concessioun vndir all hiest pane and charge that eftir may follow In Witnes quhairoff to thir our speciall letters of legitimatioun subscriuit with our hand our signet is appensit At Innerara the sevinten day of the moneth of Junij in the zeir of god j^{m} v^{c} and thre scoir nyntene zeris befoir thir witnes Johne Campbell of Calder Johne bischope of the Ilis Dougall Campbell of Auchnobrek and James Campble of Ardkinglas.

C. Ergyll.

Tag; seal gone.

In dorso: Legitimatioun of bastardre for Allexander gald Makvekgregor fra the Erll of Ergile.

LETTERS OF SUMMONDS

UNDER THE SIGNET OF KING JAMES VI., 15 Jan. 1613[1]

directed to John Campbell messenger upon the complaint of his lovites James, Johnne, Margaret and Jonet Cunninghames lawful bairnes of umquhile Mr James Cunninghame persone and minister at Cardrois, Johnne Fallasdaill, Margaret and Elizabeth Smollettis as sisters to umquhile Tobias Smollett with the remaining kin and friends of the said umquhile persons. George Lowdoun Sheriff Clerk of Argyll for himself and as informer to our Advocate in the matter underwritten and our trusty and wellbeloved Counsellor Sir William Oliphant of Newburgh knight our Advocate for our interest; Upoun Lauchlane McCorcodell notter in [*blank*] and Johnne McCorcodell his brother in [*blank*] who accompanied with umquhile Allaster McGregor of Glenstra, umquhile Johnne Dow McGregour his brother and others their kin and freinds and of their counsell and having concluded the destruction and 'overthraw' of 'Alexander Colquhoun of Luse his kyn and freindis and alys and of the haill surname of the Buchannanis and to herrie thair lands and haifing convenit to thameselffis the Clanchamrone the Clananverich and dyvers utheris thevis broken men and sorneris to the number of 400 persons'; they for accomplishment of their former wicked resolution being 'all bodin in feir of weir with bowis darlochis murriones, mailzie coittis, pow aixes tua handit suoirdis hagbutis and pistolettis' etc prohibited to be worne etc. upon the 7 Feb. 1603 'come fordwardis in arrayit battell to the landis of Glenfrewine pertening to the Laird of Luse quhair the said Laird of Luse accumpaneit with the said umquhile Mr James Cunninghame, umquhile David and Robert Fallasdaillis, umquhile Tobias Smollett, umquhile James Moriesoun, Williame Nilie alias McMoreis, umquhile Walter Elder with certain utheris thair and the said Laird of Luse freindis war convenit be vertew of our commissioun' to resist the foresaid persons' cruel enterprises and

[1] Précis from original in Argyll Charter Chest.

there without regard of our commission they set upon the said Laird of Luse his kin and friends and cruelly invaded them for their ' slauchteris ' and shamefully cruelly and barbarously ' murdereist ' and slew umq^le^ Peter Napier of Kilmahew, John Buchannane of Backlyvie the saids Tobias Smollet, bailzie of Dumbarten for the time, David Fallasdaill burgess there, Thomas and James Fallasdaillis his two sons, the said umquhile Mr James Cunninghame minister, Robert Fallasdaill, the said umq^le^ James Moriesoune, Williame Nilie alias McMoreis, Walter Elder, Adam and Johnne Colquhounes sons to the Laird of Campistrodden Johnne Colquhoun of Dalmure and divers others to the number of ' sevin scoir persones or thairby, the maist pairt of thame being first tane captives be the saidis McGrigouris befoir thay pat handis in thame, and thereftir maist barbaruslie and crewallie be tirring of thair claithes and strypeing thame mother naket with durkis murdreist and slew thame but pitie, and at the samyn tyme be way of maisterfull thift and stouth reiff staw reft and away tuik sax hundreth ky and oxin ' 800 sheep and goats 14 score horses and meiris with the haill plenishing goods and geir of the 80 pound land of Luse, and treasonably raised fire in the houses and barnyards thereof and burnt wasted and destroyed the same with the corns in them, and the said Johnne and Lauchlane McCorcodellis are ' airt and pairt ' of the said cruel horrible crimes, and they still persevering in ' thair former wiket and unlauchfull tred of lyfe ' in the month of [*blank*] 16— came under silence and cloud of night to the lands of Barkandmoir pertaining to umquhile Duncane McCorcodell of Phantelands and ' thiftuouslie ' stole etc. ane broun meir, and from Gillespik McAllaster VcEwin they stole a kow and in December last 1612 they came by night to the chamber of George Lowdoun Sheriff Clerk of Argyll and broke up the said chalmer, entered it and broke up the haill kists and coffers therein and from a great kist therein stole £66 in gold and silver, 2 pair of linen sheets 9 elnes of scots brown claith 6 elnes of red claith together with his haill books writs and evidents goods and geir etc. and conveyed

them away; and further notwithstanding the King's proclamation against intercommuning and resetting the Clan Gregour, the said Lauchlane and Johnne hes not only contravened it by resetting within their houses monthly these 7 years bygone the haill surname of McGregour at all times and occasions by giving them meat drink bedding and furnishing them with money but also at divers trysts and conventions held by the McGregours has kept company with them and assisted them with their advise and counsel in divors their wicked and godless courses, 'as also hes soirnet and rwn forrowis with thame' and oppressed our good subjects dwelling in the Shires of Argyll, Dunbarton, Stirling, Perth and the Stewartry of Menteith.

They are summoned to appear at Edinburgh 16 March 1613 to find security which failing to be put to the horn.

Signed ALEXR. HAY OF QUHITBURGH
Clerk Registrar.

J. BANNATYNE
(written by Johnne Bannatyne my servand M. Bannatyne).

Produced at Edinr. on 19 Feb. 1613 by
John Young writer
and Sheriff Clerk

In dorso: 'Horning against Lauchlane McCorkindell and his brother for being at Glenfruin.'

1669. NOTE OF THE TENNANTS NAMES

in the Isles of Schewnay, Torisay, Loyng and Seall that ar to be warned to remove at the instance of the Earle of Argyll and his brother Lord Neill (Campbell).

This is an interesting list for surnames, of which a number appear to be old followers if not cadets of the Clan Dowgall; only one Campbell appears.

The MacDunsleaves appear as 'M^{c}onlea,' and the derivation of the surname is clearly shown by the 'Dounslea M^{c}onlea' who is a tenant of Schewnay.

Only one McDiarmoid appears in this list; it seems always to have been a rare name, and in other lists when it does appear it is often corrupted into McKermit, etc.

Schewnay

Allane McLean
Dounslea Mconlea
Iain Mcarthor
Alaisdar and Hew McDowgalls
Hector McMurchie

Loyng

Iain McOnlea
Duncan McOnlea
Iain Mccondachie vconlea
Dougall McKichane
Iain Mcavi

Tennents of Kilchatten

Dougall McDougall
Soirle McDougall
Duncane oig McDougall
Iain Mcolvorie
Margaret Mcolvorie
Iain roy Mccallume
Iain Mcfindlay moir

Tennents of Leckabowie

Iain McEwne alias McDougall
Donald Mcabrionne
Gillepeddir McCallome
Niall and Iain Mcabrionnes

Tennents of Leckamore

Iain dow McLean
Ivar Mccaldrome
Kynech Mccallome
Gillecallum Mcolvrad
Gillecallum McIlleheanich

Tennents of Torisay

Iain dow Fisher
Iain Mᶜonlew
Archibald Campbell
Duncane MᶜCoill
Donald MᶜKynech bane

Tennents of Ardnamber

Iain MᶜDiarmoid
Iain Mᶜonlea
Duncane Mᶜcallume
Soirle MᶜDougall
Angus Mᶜcan rioch and another
Soirle MᶜDowgall

Tennent of Bardreissag

Allane rioch MᶜDougall

Tennents of Ballichoan

Iain Mᶜcoill vᶜDougall
Iain oig MᶜDougall
Alaisdar MᶜDougall

Tennent of the Mylnes of Loyng

Archibald Mᶜean dowie vᶜLauchlane

Tennents of Ovir Ardlarach

Iain MᶜKichane
Allan and Duncane MᶜDougalles
another Iain MᶜKichane

Tennents in Nether Ardlarach

Iain Mᶜdougall
Gillecallum mᶜGillecallum ouir
Donald MᶜFindlay moir
Dougall MᶜGillecallum ouir

Isle of Saill

Tennents of Kilbryde and Oiban

Iain McLauchlane
Duncane McDougall
Duncane McMarquish
Iain Mcgrigor
Iain Mcean dowie
Duncane and Iain Mcviccares
Gillecallum mcEwne

Carnebane

Iain dow McDowgall

Tennents of Ballichoan in Seill

Duncan dow McEan vcEwine alias McDougall
Iain McHenrick
Niall Mcille heanich
Gillecalluime McDouiell vccondochie
Duncane McFinlay moir
Archibald Mcagowne
Donald Mcwirrich

Nota, thir tenentis of Ballieshoane in Seill are also to be warned at Torloskes instance to remove.

16 April 1669

Mr Kirk the officere . . . and Iain McKellar mad warneing to the Landis of Shewnay and all Loyng except Torisay, Bardreissag and Ballequhoane.

17 [April]

Warnd the . . . and the tennentis in Seill, and at the Kirke of Kilchattane and Kilbrandane.

Witness to all Iain Campbell in Pennychastill in Loyng and Malcum McKarthur ? in Inverary ?

Informatione anent the useing of the warneings anent Schewnay, Loyng, and Seill

Ther are copies for the severall townes and ye are to give a Copie to everie tennent ye can gett personallie, At least on[e] copie betwixt every two of them, and tell them that in name of the Earle of Argyll and his brother Lord Neill and according to ther precept ye as officer in that pairt doe warne them to remove from ther possessiones of the Isles of Loyng, Toirsay, Schewnay, and Seill at the next Witsunday. And if ye cannot get them personallie ye ar to knock sex severall knocks on ther hous doors and leave the Copie in the door cheik or lock hoill.

Item that you publicklie at ilk towne tell that you warne the haill tennents and all or pretending interes to the said Iles to remove at the said terme at the instance of the said Earle and his brother And in some towne neir the mids of the Ile you are publicklie to Leave copies on the ground viz on[e] in Loyng, on[e] in Schewnay, on[e] in Torisay, and on[e] in Sele, putting a stick in the ground and affixing the copie on it and leaveing it.

Item on Sunday next you are to read a long copie at the Kirk of Kilchatten or als at the Kirk of Kilbranden and leave the copie at ilk ane of the Kirk doores. And this ye may doe at on[e] of the Kirks in the morning on Sunday about 8 hours. And at the other Kirk about 12 hours or sooner if ye can come. Bot if ther be sermone at any of the Kirkes you are to read the warneing aither before or eftir sermone.

Remember to mark on paper what of the tennents ye get personallie and quhom of them ye warne at ther dwelling houses. [Original in Argyll Charter Chest.]

CRIMINAL LETTERS AGAINST RANALD MACDONALD OF BENBECULA

6 October 1633

It is stated in *Clan Donald*, vol. iii. p. 277, that the first Macdonald of Benbecula was Ranald, fourth son of Allan IX. of Clanranald and well known by his patronymic of Raonull

Mac Ailein 'ic Iain. According to the same authority he married *first*: Mary, daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Smerbie son of James Macdonald of Dunnyveg and the Glens, and by her had a son Angus Mor, from whom sprang the Macdonalds of Ballypatrick in Antrim; *second*: Fionnsgoth Burke, and by her had 3 sons; *third*: Margaret, daughter of Norman Macleod of Harris, widow of Norman Og Macleod of Lewis, without issue; *fourth*: Mary, sister of Sir Donald Macdonald, first baronet of Sleat, and had by her a son Donald Gorm; and *fifth*: Margaret, daughter of Angus Macdonald of Dunnyveg and the Glens, and by her had Ranald, who succeeded him, and seven other children. The son and successor of this Ranald II. of Benbecula is said to have in 1725 succeeded his cousin as Chief of Clan Ranald.

If well founded, the allegations in these criminal letters, which are in the Argyll Charter Chest and of which a précis is here printed, throw a curious light on the matrimonial career of this island chief. Needless to say he never appeared at Inveraray, and further proceedings were made impossible by his death. According to *Clan Donald*, *cit. supra*, he died in Canna in 1636 and was buried at Howmore in Uist.

The writ was registered in Edinburgh on 15 November 1633, as the docquet says, and is to be found in the *General Register of Hornings*, vol. lix. f. 427.

5 October 1633, at Inveraray

Criminal Letters by Archibald Lord Lorne, Heritable Justice of the Sheriffdom of Argyll and the Isles on the complaint of Malcolm Fisher, Procurator Fiscall, directed to [*blank*] messengers against Rannald M^{c}allen V^{c}Ean alias M^{c}rannald of Castle Vorreiff [1] who in August 1618 'having 'conceaveit ane deadlie hatred malice and Invy againes 'umquhile Allaster M^{c}rannald his servitour came to Loch 'skippart in Wyist quhair the said Allaster wes in quyet 'and peciable maner doeing his lesome affaires and bussi-'ness' etc. and took him captive and 'thaireftir Incontinent 'moist cruellie wickedlie and unmercifullie with his handis 'treassonablie with ane durk murderit and slew the said 'umquhile Allaster to the death being for the tyme his 'captive under his poware and trust.' Item in the month

[1] Castle Vorreiff is Borve in Benbecula, built by Amie Macman.

of June 1609 he came to the Yle of Barra and there most cruelly etc. slew to the death umquhile Johnne M^{c}niell persone and minister of Bara. Item he and his servants and followers wherever he goes ' wears and bearis about with him hakbuttis gwnes and pistollis.' Item contrary to the Acts of Parliament he is a common ' slayer of deare ' and in the months of August & September 1632 he with a gun slew ' 6 deare in the Yle of Rowme ' and also in July and August last with a gun slew other 6 deare ' in the Yle of Rowme.' Item having ' shakkin aff all feare of god and obedience to His Majesties Lawes he in 1603 with out any Lawful devorcement putt away [*blank*] nyn Rannald V^{c}donald his first mareit wyiff and mareit umquhile Margaret n^{c}cleoyd sister to umquhile sir Rorie M^{c}cleoyd of Dounvegoune. Efter quhais deceis he mareit Marie N^{c}connell sister to Sir Donald M^{c}Donald of Sleatt and keepit house with her Ten yeires and thaireftir in ane most godles and Lawles manner without any Decreit of Devorcement patt the said Marie away and mariet Margaret N^{c}Connell sister to Angus M^{c}Connell of Dounnavaig with quhome he keipes present companie and societie and sua at this present hour he hes thrie mareit wyiffes alive.'

Wherefore Rannald is to be charged to appear in the Tolbooth of Inveraray on the 10 January 1634 charged with Murder and Polygamy etc etc and an assize of not more than 45 persons to be summoned. Signed George Campbell. Produced at Edinburgh for Registration by Mr Andro Darling Writer & Registrate by Mr Alexander Skene Clerk Depute to the Clerk of the Register.

Part of the seal is on the letters.

EARL OF BREADALBANE IN THE '15

For the following contribution the editor is indebted to Mr. John MacGregor, W.S. :—

Colonel Alexander Campbell, who signs the following Declaration, was the eldest son of Robert Campbell of Fonab, parish minister of Moulin, by his wife Jean, second daughter of Duncan Menzies of Weem. Robert Campbell's father, Archibald Campbell of Lagvinsheoch and Monzie, was the fifth son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchay. The Earl of Breadalbane and the Colonel were therefore both great-grandsons of Sir Duncan. Alexander Campbell had a captain's commission in Argyll's Regiment dated 1st August 1693, and a commission as Captain in an Independent Company dated 24th June 1701 and —— Campbell of Glendaruel a commission on same date as second Lieutenant in same company. (*A Military History of Perthshire*, by the Marchioness of Tullibardine, p. 43. A biography of the Colonel appears in the same work, pp. 372-6.)

Andrew Lang says : ' Breadalbane was nearly eighty. Why he joined Mar, or how he escaped the consequences, is unknown' (*History of Scotland*, vol. iv. p. 212). The probability is he was nearer eighty-four. His parents were married before 1630, and he seems to have been of age before 13th May 1653.

How the Earl of Breadalbane escaped the consequences of his accession to the Earl of Mar is not to be explained, for there seems little doubt but that he was deeply involved in the rising. Mar was joined at Aboyne about the beginning of September 1715 by Campbell of Glendaruel ' from the Earl of Breadalbane ' (Rae's *History of the late Rebellion*, 1718, p. 192). When Mar marched south he arrived at Logierait on the 16th or 17th September (*Original Letters relating to the Rebellion 1715*, Edinburgh, 1730, p. 19). Evidently the authorities in Edinburgh desired the presence of the Earl there, and the following certificate was obtained :—

' We M^r^ *John Murray* Doctor of Medicine at Perth, and M^r^ *Alexander Comrie* Minister at Kenmore, do upon Soul, and Conscience testify and declare, That *John* Earl of *Broadalbine*, an old infirm Man of Fourscore Years of Age, is much troubled with Coughs, Rheums, Defluctions and other Maladies and Infirmities which usually attend old Age ; that he is much subject to the Gravel and Stitches, and that at this present, and for sometime bygone, he complains of Pains in his Back and Kidneys ; and the Stitches in his Sides have been so violent, That notwithstanding of his great

Age, there was a Necessity for blooding him, which has not yet removed them, and he is so ill that he cannot travel from this to *Edinburgh*, without apparent Danger to his Health and Life. Witnesses our Subscription at *Taymouth* the nineteenth Day of *September* One thousand seven hundred and fifteen Years. *J. Murray* M.D. *A. Comrie* Minister.' (*Original Letters*, p. 21.)

Notwithstanding the many and serious infirmities under which, according to the above certificate, the Earl laboured, a witness deponed that on the day after it was issued he saw him ' coming out of a boat with some other gentlemen along with him ' at Logierait to wait upon Mar.

When Mar left Logierait his forces numbered about 1000 men. At Dunkeld he was joined by 2000 men, including the Earl of Breadalbane's men, commanded by [Colin] Campbell of Glendarueil, [John] Campbell of Glenlyon, and John Campbell the Earl's chamberlain (Rae's *History*, p. 219). There is, however, difference of opinion both as to the number of Breadalbane's men and where they joined Mar's forces (*A Military History of Perthshire*, p. 374, note 4). Lochiel visited Mar while he was at Dunkeld, and says he took Taymouth on his way, ' and saw Broadalbane, who was very hearty, yet saw difficulties in raising his men, the King not being come, and Auchinbreck and Lochneil, who were to command his men, having broke measures with him and others of his frindes.' (*Sidelights on Highland History*, p. 364.)

Mar had sent Alexander Gordon of Auchleuchries in September, probably about the beginning of that month, to raise the western clans, with two principal objects in view—to secure a position on the west coast where the Chevalier or arms could be landed, and to take the town of Inveraray. He was joined at Auchallader in the braes of Glenorchy by Glengarry and Glenmorriston about the 20th of September with about 500 men (Rae's *History*, pp. 283, 284), but lost valuable time while waiting for Lochiel and Appin. If Rae is to be believed, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, Cameron of Lochiel and Stewart of Appin wrote to Colonel Alexander Campbell of Fonab, who was then at Inveraray, that if he could promise them the Duke of Argyll's friendship they would join his [Fonab's] men, and go to Stirling to wait upon the Duke. Mar states that he had heard of this on 5th October. Fonab is also stated to have sent Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine to the Earl of Breadalbane to dissuade him from entering into Mar's measures (Rae, pp. 284, 285). Lochiel, on the other hand, states that he was endeavouring to get Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell to join in the rising. He waited three nights at Lochnell's for Glendaruel to make sure of Lochnell, and ' on Monday went to

Appin's where he found Lochnell and Appin and others, but not Glendaruel.' Lochiel then asked 'Lochnell if he was now fully resolved and ready to join; he told me in these words, that he was fully resolved to answer the Government's citation, and that all wise and prudent men would do the same.' (*Sidelights on Highland History*, pp. 362, 363.) Fonab's negotiations had prevented General Gordon marching on Inveraray. On the 4th of October Mar wrote to the General 'to loose no time in going about it,' *i.e.* making themselves masters of Inveraray and dispersing Fonab's people—that he might threaten to burn the House of Inveraray but not to put it into execution without further orders (*Original Letters*, pp. 48, 49). On the 8th October 1715 Mar wrote from Taymouth at ten o'clock in the morning to General Gordon that he had ordered Lord Breadalbain's two Battalions to march and join him, Breadalbane also writing to the General that he had sent orders to his men in place of 'randevouzing here (Taymouth) to randevouze at Killin Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday to join him.'

General Gordon was still at Auchtertyre in Strathfillan on 12th October, and wrote to the Earl of Mar that he hears Breadalbane's men are to be at that place this day, Two hundred of them wanting arms, and that so soon as joined by Breadalbane's and Appin's men he shall go streight to Inveraray.

The Earl of Breadalbane had arrived at Finlarig on 13th October and wrote to General Gordon at his camp at Strathfillan on 12th October that the prisoners who had been taken by Appin's men were the Earl's men in Fonab's company who were coming to him in response to the call he had given to all his men in that company (*Original Letters*, pp. 70, 71). He was forwarding meal and ammunition to General Gordon (*Ibid.*, pp. 72, 79).

It was not until the 17th of October that General Gordon marched from Strathfillan and two days later arrived before Inveraray with 'by the modestest Computation' 2400 men. Lord Islay had now taken command in Inveraray, and had about 1000 men within the town (Rae, p. 286). Rae gives an account of the demand for the surrender of the town and the refusal (*Ibid.*, p. 289). Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell and Colonel Campbell of Fonab were the representatives of the Earl of Islay, and as the surrender of the town was refused, General Gordon and his men, after lying before the town for four days, marched back to Strathfillan without making any attempt to take it (Patten's *History* (1717), p. 33).

Immediately upon their retreat the Earl of Islay ordered Colonel Campbell of Fonab with 800 chosen men to follow the rebels at a convenient distance, and as near their rear as

possibly he could adventure, in order to disturb their march; and to overawe the countries thro' which they were to pass. Upon the first day's march, the Colonel got notice that there were 400 of the Earl of Breadalbane's men left in the country of Lorn; and having march'd all night came up with 'em next morning, desiring to speak with their leaders, which accordingly was granted: And the event of their communing was, that he obliged them to return home to their own houses under positive engagements not to disturb the peace of his Majesty's affairs; which they accordingly perform'd, and never joined the Rebels (Rae, p. 290). It is to this event that the following Declaration refers. John Campbell, the chamberlain, was old John of Auchallader. The detachment of Breadalbane's men is stated elsewhere to have been commanded by John Campbell of Glenlyon, and the locality of their capitulation 'Glenscheluch, a small Village situate at one End of the Lake call'd Lochnell, in the Mid-Division of Lorn.' (*The Life of John, Duke of Argyle* (1745), p. 183.) According to the account there given the Breadalbane men were ready to fight, and the Earl of Islay, who arrived that night at Dunstaffnage, was dissatisfied with the terms of the capitulation (*Ibid.*, p. 184). This account appears to be in error when it states that John Campbell of Glenlyon was in command of this detachment. A Battalion of Breadalbane men fought at Sheriffmuir under his command (Patten's *History*, p. 57).

[Endorsed] Declaration by
Coll. Alex^{r} Campbell of
Finnab.

1716.

By Collonell Alexander Campbell of Fanab One of the deputy Livetenents and Justices of the peace of the Shyre of Argyle.

These are testifying That when I marched about the end of October last with a pairty of Argyle-shyre-men under my command To attack a pairty of the Earle of Breadalbane's men then Lying in Lorn under the Comand of John Campbell his Lordship's Chamberland, And after I came up to them, finding that John Campbells design in comeing there was only upon pretence But no design of raising the men of Lorn, and to shift joyning the Highlanders and therby to save his masters Countrey from being burnt & plundered. It was then concerted

betuixt me and John Campbell That he should return home to perthshyre with and dismiss his men (which he did) and that I should march straight to Glenorchy and bring from thence as many of my Lord Glenorchys men as could be got, and thereafter march with them and my oun men straight to perthshyre in order to alarm Marrs army and make a diversion on that syde, and that John Campbell should for that end, fall on a way to advertise Marrs army therof, But I haveing received orders upon the road from the Earle of Islay to March to Inveraray, and from thence as near the head of forth as I could, to stop the Earle of Marr's passing there, I obeyed these orders and marched to Glenfalloch within three or four houres march of the place Marr was then designed to cross at; But being resolved to put the former concert made with John Campbell to executione and having nottice that a pairty of the rebells were to be at Strathfillan, I marched under cloud of night from Glenfalloch to the end of Lochdochart to prevent & attack them, where having come by daylight I had nottice that they fearing to fall in my hands had taken quyt another road, I then immediatly caused kindle great fyres, which alarmed the whole Countrey, and occasioned all below that to beleive that the whole Countrey was sett on fyre, And then John Campbell according to our concert sent ane express immediatly to alarm Marrs army, who was seised by his orders and threatened in case he discovered any thing: The battle of Sherreffmuire happening next day, Did alter the face of affaires, And so soon as I had nottice therof I marched to Strathfillan were I continued a fourthnight and from thence went again to Glenorchy, where Castle Kilchurn one of my Lord Glenorchy's houses was according to the concert with John Campbell Delivered to me where I placed Garrison and some days thereafter marched to Inveraray, where I received a letter from John Campbell Desyreing me to march in all haste to Finlarig another of my Lord Glenorchy's houses in perthshyre, Otherways it would not be possible for him to keep that Countrey from taking arms again, Upon receipt of quhich I accord-

ingly came off with a pairty of 200 men and 80 of the Glenorchy-men that joyned me be the way and marched under night to the house of Finlarig, which my Lady Glenorchy with her family had left for me the day before, and quhich I lykeways garrisoned, where every thing that was necessar for me or my men were taken care of & provided by John Campbell, This gave me the Command of that part of the Countrey, and not only brock all Marrs measures in the highlands of perthshyre, But also put a stop to the recruits that were comeing to his Army at Perth, for quhilk end I continued there till some dayes before the Duke of Argyle marched from Stirling, and then I marched to Strathern and left the charge of the Garisone of Finlarig to John Campbell who not only took care of every thing there till my return from Aberdeen, But upon the whole answered my expectation in every other respect since the concert aforsaid made with him in October last when in Lorn In tesimony quhereof I have sett my hand and seall heirunto at Ednample the tuenty first day of august one thousand seven hundered & sixteen years.

(L.S.) Alr Campbell.

LAMONT WRIT

The Duke of Argyll has kindly supplied the following note on this writ:—

Carrik in Glastre, at times called Carrikaneiff, in some of the Argyll and other pedigrees, is mistaken for the Carrik on Lochgoil, hence some confusion.

The place-names in this Charter and their marches are most interesting, and their spellings are good.

The witnesses are also very interesting, as we did not know that Sir John Campbell '*official* of Lochow and of Cowale' bore that title or office. He is undoubtedly the priest 'Sir John Cambell, Rector of the Parish Church of S. Martin in Ayrdhadynyse' (Ardskeodnish), who on 29 January 1422, at 'Dunbrettan,' appears as the first witness to a Charter from Duncan Cambel, Lord of Lochawa, to his beloved brother Duncan Cambell the elder (*seniori*) of the various lands of Duntroon.

Then comes the Chief of Strathlachlan.

Then Duncan Campbell *more*. This is the above Lochow's said (half) brother who eventually got the 1422 Charter. In the old pedigrees he always appears as 'more.' This is the earliest date at which he has yet been found.

Then Ewen, son of Walter, Lord of 'Otirinarravn,' is one of that former Ottir family of the MacEwen line and predecessor of that Suffine (Suibhne) son of Ewen who, on 20 March 1432 at Perth, had a regrant of the Barony of Ottirinwerane from the King, with remainder to Celestine Cambel, son and heir of Duncan Cambel of Lochaw (*Argyll Charters*).

'12 June 1432 at the Ottir [misdated as 1434 in *Origines*] Gillaspy Cambel son and ayr to Duncan Cambel lorde of lochawe, and Suffne M^{c}Ewyn larde of the *Ottirinweran*' enter into a contract as to a payment to Gillaspy Cambel in the event of Suffne having a son (*Argyll Charters*, and vide *Orig. Paroch.* under Kilfinan).

The MacSorleys (in Glassary) were that Clan which Skene and *Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis* failed to identify.

The clause 'Saluo honore domini sui principalis de quo tenet terras in capite' implies that the Lamont Chief held them from an overlord, no doubt a Scrimgeour or whoever held the whole Barony of Glassary in 1410.

I see on 4 June 1414 at 'Innyshonille Castle' that the witnesses to a Charter by Duncan Cambell Lord of Lochawa with consent of his son and heir Celestine Cambell to his beloved cousin Reginald, son of Malcolm of Cragynis are :—Sir John Cambell rector of the Church of S. Martin *our brother*, *Celestine M^{c}Sowerle and Donald his son*, Kenneth, son of William son of Ewen, Sir Celestin Macgillemichael our clerk rector of Kelfurde and Martin Malachie our chaplain (*Argyll Charters*).

So this is the same M^{c}Sowerle as in 1410 with a son Donald.

This notarial transumpt by John Watsoun puts the P into the two Campbell witnesses' names, but I have no doubt whatever that the P does *not* occur in the original Charter as the name is always Cambell or Cambel throughout the most of the 1400 to 1500 period (15th century) if the original writs written by native notaries are examined. The P seems to have crept in through the Great Seal and Lowland scribes.

Transumpt (*c.* 1561) of Charter by Robert, son of Duncan Lamont, dated 29 November 1410, from Lamont Collection in the National Library.

1410, November 29.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Robertus Duncani Lagmanni de Inneryne Salutem in domino sempi-

ternam : Sciatis me dedisse concessisse ac presenti carta mea confirmasse dilecto consanguineo meo Celistino Angusii dicto MakSowirle et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo procreatis seu procreandis pro homagio suo et seruitio et ipsius heredum mihi et heredibus meis impendendis Totas et integras terras meas infrascriptas cum pertinenciis suis jacentes in baronia de Glastre infra vicecomitatum de Ergadia videlicet denariatam terre de Achachoiss denariatam terre de Barrinlayginch denariatam terre de Gartkarran denariatam terre de Achindregni denariatam terre de Knokrewoch denariatam terre Drumtycarmak cum terra de Fernoch : Quequidem terre fuerunt dicti Celistini et quas ipse Celistinus non vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus sed mera et spontanea voluntate sua in presentia plurium nobilium et fidedignorum apud Carrik in Glastre per fustem et baculum sursum reddidit pureque et simpliciter resignauit ac omne jus et clameum que in dictis terris cum pertinenciis habuit vel habere potuit pro se et heredibus suis omnino quitumclamauit imperpetuum : Tenendas et habendas omnes terras predictas cum omnibus suis pertinenciis dicto Celistino et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legittime procreatis seu procreandis de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum quibus Celistino et heredibus suis deficientibus Volo quod dicte terre omnino cum suis pertinenciis mihi et heredibus meis libere reuertantur per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas diuisas videlicet a riuulo de Achnabrek in Glastre ex parte occidentali ascendendo in alta mora et descendo [*sic*, *lege* : descendendo] in Lonegilb vsque Polnagonalach que est meta denariate terre de Kilmorre iuxta Lochgilb descendo [*sic*, *lege* : descendendo] in mare et ascendendo in mora ex parte orientale et a riuolo que est meta de Gartcarran vsque Lonerewach descendendo et ascendendo in bostis planis viis semitis moris marresiis aquis stagnis pratis pascuis et pasturis molendinis mvlturis et eorum sequelis aucupacionibus venacionibus et piscacionibus cum fabrilibus et brasinis et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus commoditatibus et asiamentis ac justis pertinenciis suis quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis ad

dictas terras spectantibus seu juste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum jure tenandrie Adeo libere quiete plenarie integre et honorifice bene et in pace in omnibus et per omnia sicut aliqua terra infra vicecomitatum de Ergadia nomine tenandrie datur seu quoquomodo possidetur: Reddendo mihi inde et heredibus meis dictus Celestinus et heredes sui masculi quinque marcas vsualis monete Scotie mihi et heredibus meis annuatim soluendas de dictis terris pro annuali redditu ad duos anni terminos consuetos videlicet ad festum penthicostes et sancti martini in hyeme inde sequentis et seruicia debita et consueta Saluo honore domini sui principalis de quo tenet terras in capite tantum Pro wardis releviis et maritagiis Et pro omni alio seruicio seculari exactione seu demanda que per me aut meas heredes de dictis terris cum pertinenciis suis aliqualiter exegi [*sic*] poterunt vel requiri: In cuius rei testimonium Sigillum meum presentibus est appensum apud Ardcalinsage penultimo die mensis Novembris anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo decimo his testibus domino Johanne Campbell officiali de Lochaw et de Cowale Johanne Lachlani domino de Straithla[ch]on Duncano Campbell more Eugenio Walteri domino de Otirinanerayne et pluribus aliis.

Hec est vera copia et ceries principalis carte de verbo in verbum concordans cum eadem in omnibus et singulis scripta et colationata per me Johannem Watsoun notarium publicum manu propria testante.

The Declaratione of Mr Johne Stewart minster at Rothesay, Johne Glas late Proveist of Rothesay and Adam Stewart burges therof anent the tree which grew at the east end of the kirk of Dunoone upon which (as we were informed by the people duelling there) the Gentlemen of the name of Lamount were hanged.

I Mr Johne Stewart minster at Rothesay heareing by comon report that the said tree did not beare any leaves

since the men were hanged thereon and that the same was taken notice of as a significatione of gods displeasure with the fact doe declare That upon a tyme being occasionally at Dunoone I saw the said tree standing uncutt down without leaues and tending as it were to a decay whillas the rest of the trees about bare leaues which to my judgement and view were neire one grouth and age. Further I declare that at another tyme after the said tree was cutt I and Johne Glas late proveist of Rothesay subscriver heirof being informed by comon report that out of the root of the said tree there did rune blood to the astonishment of beholders I and the said Johne haveing the occasion to be there together did both of us see a ridd matter inclineing a little to orience colour comeing out of the heart of the root of the said tree and runeing over which matter did congeale upon the syds therof and ground. Lykwise I Adam Stewart burges of Rothesay haveing the occasion of being upon a tyme at Dunoone did ask at the people there quher the tree was quheron the name of Lamount were hanged who told me it was cutt downe And desyreing a sight of the root the church beddell went alongs with me and shewed me the same and out of the heart therof I saw a whyt matter lyk starch come with a streame of redd matter inclyneing a litle to ane orience colour in the midle therof which as it ishued out of the root did congeale. In Testimony of the premises we undersubscrivers have subscrived thir presents with our hands at Rothesay the 10th day of August 1661.

M. Jo: Steuart minster at Rothesay.
J. Glas leat provist.
Adam Stewart.

At the time of the editor's death, the two following documents were in proof but without explanatory notes.

Gardyn Sasine

Vninersis ad quorum noticias presentes litere peruenerint Johannes de Thornton deputatus vicecomitis

de Kyncardyn salutem in omnium saluatore : Quia pium est et meritorium testimonium perhibere veritati hinc est quod vniuersitati vestre notumfacio per presentis quod decimotercio die mensis Aprilis anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} tricesimo quarto tradidi sasinam et statum hereditarium Johanni de Gardyn filio et heredi quondam Alexandri de Gardyn de terris infrascriptis videlicet de Drummely et de Litilcragnaston cum le toschoderaschip siluarum de Kyncardyn jacentibus infra vicecomitatum eiusdem in presencia testium subscriptorum videlicet, Walteri Ramsay de Lumbeny, Roberti Yhong, Walteri de Gardyn, Alexandri Ramsay, Johannis Maystirton, Patricii Rede, Roberti Jonson, Andree Michaelson, Mavnys de Drumtokty, Duncani Fothray, Malcolmi de Cragnaston, Willelmi Smyth, Johannis Sandrison, Alexandri Beton, Willelmi Andree et Duftoun Marorum, virtute cuiusdam breuis regii et secundum tenorem eiusdem cuius tenor talis est : Jacobus Dei gracia rex Scotorum vicecomiti et balliuis suis de Kincardyn salutem. Quia per inquisicionem de mandato nostro per vos factam et ad capellam nostram retornatam compertum est quod quondam Alexander de Gardyn pater Johannis de Gardyn latoris presentium obiit vltimo vestitus et sasitus vt de feodo ad pacem et fidem nostram de terris de Litilcragnaston cum toschoderaschip siluarum de Kincardyn cum pertinentiis et de terris de Drummely cum pertinentiis infra balliam vestram et quod dictus Johannes est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Alexandri patris sui de dictis terris cum pertinentiis et quod est legitime etatis et quod dicte terre de Litilcragnaston cum toschaderaschip dictarum siluarum tenentur de barone de Kyncardyn que baronia in manibus nostris iam existit et quod dicte terre de Drummely cum pertinentiis de nobis tenentur in capite vobis precipimus et mandamus quatinus predicto Johanni vel suo certo actornato latori presencium sasinam dictarum terrarum cum pertinentiis iuste habere faciatis et sine dilacione, saluo jure cuiuslibet, capiendo securitatem pro quadraginta solidis releuii terrarum de Cragnaston cum officio siluarum predictarum cum pertinentiis et pro

viginti solidis releuii dictarum terrarum de Drummely nobis debitis : capiendo eciam securitatem pro quadraginta solidis terrarum de Litilcragnaston et pro viginti solidis de firmis terrarum de Drummely de termino beati Martini vltimo preteriti : Et hoc nullo modo omittatis : Teste meipso apud Striuelyn primo die mensis marcii anno regni nostri vicesimo octauo : Et hec premissa omnia et singula vniuersis et singulis quorum interest vel interesse poterit veraciter notifico et declaro per presentes quibus in premissorum testimonium sigillum meum apposui anno die mense et loco supradictis.

Seal gone ; tag.

Huntly Charter

Be it kend till all men be thir present letteris Ws George Erle of Huntle Chancelar of Scotland and sheref principall of Innerniss To hef set and in assedation for maill lattin and be the tenor of thir presentis settis and in assedation for maill lattis to owir seruitur Wlzem Mcgilleis Mcfaill all and haill the half dawacht of Bonnachnacht the pertinentis of the same lyand wythin the Castelland of Innerniss and Sherefdwme of the same for all the dayis and termis of the said Wlzemis lyftyme The entres forswicht of the said Wlzem in and to the said half dawacht of Bonnachtane and pertinentis of the same sall be at Vytsunday in the zeir of god ane thowsand fyfe hundreth and fyfte ane zeris wythout one forder delay The said Wlzem payand zeirle to ws owir aris factoris or Chamerlanis for the said half dawacht of Bonnachttane wyth the pertinentis as he payis at the making of thir presentis conforme to owir rentell togidder doing to ws and owir aris all seruice conforme to his band and oblegation maid to ws and owir aris at Innerniss the sevint day of Februar in the zeir of god ane thowsand fyfe hundreth and fowirte nyne zeris alanerle for all oder dewateis do seruice exaction or demand that may be justle askit or raquirit be ws or owir

aris fra the said Wlzem for the said half dawacht of Bonnachtane wyth the pertinentis and we forswicht George Erle of Huntle Chanselar of Scotland sheref principall of Innerniss etc. oblesis ws and owir aris to warrand acquiet and defend the said Wlzem in pesibill bruking and josing of the said half dawacht of Bonnachtane wyth the pertinentis during all the dayis and termis of his lyftyme aganis all deidle or de may as law wll Heirfor foresamekill as we the said George Erle of Huntle etc. hes set the said half dawacht of Bonnachtane wyth the pertinentis to the said Wlzem we constutet creatis and ordinis be the tenor of thir presentis specialle zow Dauid Balze and Bean McConnoquhy and ilk ane of zow coniuncle and seuerle greting zour weill owir werray lachfull and ondowttit bailzeis in that part gyfand grantand and comittand to zow and ilk ane of zow coniuncle and seuerale owir full plaine power expres bidding and command to pas to the said half dawacht of Bonnachtane and thair to gyf stait and possession be thak and raip as wis is in sic lyk of the said half dawacht of Bonnachtane wyth the pertinentis of the same to the said Wlzem for all the dayis and termis of his lyftyme conforme to the said assedation quhilk ze leyf nocht ondoine the quhilk to do we commit to zow and ilk ane of zow coniuncle and seuerale owir full power as said is be thir owir letteris of assedation and precep gyffin onder owir seill and subscription manuall at Huntle the xxix day of agust in the zeir of god ane thowsand fyfe hundreth and fyfte zeris befoir thir vytnes honorabill and discreit men Jhone Lesle of Balquhane Jhone Grant of Balnadallocht masterris Wlzem Grant Jamis Stwyne and Syr Dauid Seton noteris public.

GEORGE ERLL OFF HUNTLY.

Tag; seal gone.

In dorso: The assedation of Bonnachtane to Wyllezem Makgilleiss. 29 Agust 1550.

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4. The Society will undertake the issue of its own publications, *i.e.* without the intervention of a publisher or any other paid agent.

5. The Society normally issues yearly two octavo volumes of about 320 pages each.

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7. Two stated Meetings of the Council shall be held each year, one on the last Tuesday of May, the other on the Tuesday preceding the day upon which the Annual General Meeting shall be held. The Secretary, on the request of three Members of the Council, shall call a special meeting of the Council.

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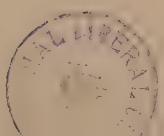
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